

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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ENTERED AT SECOND CLASS RATES.

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No. 17

BROOKLYN GARBAGE MUDDLE.

The Brooklyn garbage contract is still hung up and in abeyance. The matter seems to be messed up somewhere. Somebody wishes somebody else's contract, probably.

MR. CUDAHY'S OIL LANDS

It is said that Michael Cudahy has leased large sections of oil lands in the Osage and Cherokee steps in Oklahoma and that he will spend \$2,000,000 in development, but not for edible petroleum.

MEAT FREEZING EXEMPTION

The Chamber of Representatives of Uruguay has, according to latest advices from Montevideo, sanctioned the new law granting privileges and exemptions from duties to meat-freezing establishments for a period of five years.

JUST FEELING THE COAL STRIKE.

The packing industry, the cold-storage and ice-manufacturing industry and the freight-moving industry were just beginning to feel the pinch and the price pressure of the coal strike. The settlement of that dispute on Tuesday came, therefore, as a welcome relief at a critical state of the supply at hand.

COTTON OIL CASES IN COURT.

The fall terms of the Federal Court to be held at Aberdeen, Jackson and Vicksburg will take up the case against the Mississippi cotton oil companies. The suit is popularly known as the "Oil Trust Suit." The case was thrown out at the last term on a technicality. The mills are not uneasy over the coming trial.

DENIED RUMORED SALE

A rumor became current in Kansas City, Mo., that negotiations were in progress for the purchase of the Dold plant there. Jacob Dold, when asked in regard to it, denied that the property had been sold. The Kansas City plant of the Dold's was burnt some time ago. Since then it has operated only partially. The property is a good one.

STOCKMEN TO RECEIVE ROYAL WELCOME.

The Commercial Club of Kansas City, Mo., has begun to collect its fund for entertaining the members of the National Livestock Association who will be present at the forthcoming convention of the organization in that city in January. Preparations are being made for the biggest convention in the history of the big association.

THE SHIPMENT OF ARGENTINE CATTLE.

Just as soon as the regulations of Argentine will permit of the landing of cattle in England without the danger of contagion from diseased animals, so soon will the British Government permit the renewal of the shipping of South American cattle into the country. That is the decision reached in regard to the matter.

SOUTH AFRICA TAKES FROM US.

South Africa is proving to be a profitable field for American exports. In 1892 the United States exported to British Africa merchandise to the value of \$3,453,700, and in 1901, a decade later, \$21,612,995 worth. Of these totals, provisions (except canned beef) amounted to in 1892 \$44,564 in value and \$849,474 worth. The food items are increasing on the export list.

HONDURAS MEAT MAN AT KANSAS CITY.

The Kansas City stockyards became an object of great interest to Hon. Captain Angus Maitland, a member of the Legislative Council of British Honduras, and J. M. Fowill, both of the city of Balize, and large importers of meats and grain. The gentlemen were much impressed with the yards and the packing plants operated there. They went on to St. Louis and will visit other points of interest. Captain Maitland spoke of a railway to Central Honduras, the building of which will greatly increase the meat and produce trade with the interior of the country.

DENY PRODUCE MERGER RUMOR.

The produce commission merchants of Cincinnati have been accused of merger habits and proclivities. The commission merchants deny the rumored merger of their houses. The prominent ones deny that they have even been approached on the question of a combination. They would refuse to go into a merger. They say that if a merger were formed a large cold-storage plant would have to be built, and this would take a year or more, so the chances of a combination at present look decidedly slim.

SHOULD NOT BE CONFOUNDED

The news dispatches of the week contained an item which said that the president of the "Correspondence Institute of America" had been arrested at Scranton, Pa., by the postal authorities, charged with using the mails for the purpose of defrauding. This concern should not in any way be confounded with the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., which have made education by correspondence famous. The concern in trouble has no connection whatever with the reputable one.

PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year as follows:

March 1 to Oct. 15—	1902.	1901.
Chicago	3,635,000	3,880,000
Kansas City	1,115,000	2,035,000
Omaha	1,170,000	1,385,000
St. Louis	680,000	1,020,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	888,000	1,226,000
Indianapolis	518,000	695,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	85,000	185,000
Cudahy, Wis.	143,000	236,000
Cincinnati	255,000	309,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	225,000	328,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	213,500	270,000
Sioux City, Ia.	501,000	468,000
St. Paul, Minn.	310,000	303,000
Louisville, Ky.	154,000	207,000
Cleveland, O.	246,000	298,000
Detroit, Mich.	160,000	163,000
Wichita, Kan.	53,000	155,000
Nebraska City, Neb. .	121,000	129,000
Bloomington, Ill.	43,000	56,700
Above and all other .	11,115,000	14,020,000
—Price Current.		

THE "MYSTERIOUS" PACKING CO.

"Who is the United States Packing Company?" That was the question which a good many well informed as well as indifferently informed people in livestock and meat trade circles asked each other on Saturday last when the fact became known that the incorporation papers of the United States Packing Company had been filed at Trenton, N. J. The stated capital of the company is \$1,000,000. The corporators, except John W. DeKay, were unknown. In fact, they were merely clerks, (Kenneth K. McLaren, Frederick K. Seward and H. D. Gould), of the Corporation Trust Company, of 135 Broadway, New York City. John W. DeKay, who appears as the attorney for the corporators, is John W. DeKay, of Chicago, secretary of the North American Beef Company. That links the company and virtually tells whose company it is. The idea that it was a company founded by the American packers is erroneous. They have nothing to do with it in any way.

Some time ago Charles A. Mallory, the livestock commission man, whom the trade knows for so long in connection with the commission concern of the Mallory Commission Company, of Chicago, Kansas City and other centers, formed the North American Beef Company with the declared purpose of building packinghouses at Ucanup and other points in Mexico. In fact, Mr. Clark was awarded the contract for building a \$300,000 plant at the above place.

Recent events led Mr. Mallory and his associates, some of whom are said to be New York capitalists, to direct their attention to the incorporation and development of an American company, with which it is hinted, the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company and the other retail abattoir-companies seeking public favor at this time are allied. Whether this is true or not cannot be stated at this time as the officers of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company are now in the West on an important mission.

It is a positive fact, however, that none of the big Eastern or Western packers are either directly or indirectly interested in the new concern which came like a flash on the horizon. The secretary, Mr. DeKay, says that his associates are alone and are going it alone. All of those prominent in the meat trade when asked about the company promptly denied any connection with it.

J. Ogden Armour said: "It is certainly news to me. If anything is being done on those lines I know nothing about it."

Vice-president Valentine, of Armour & Co., said: "I know nothing about this company. It is one in which I have no interest. There are other packing interests in Chicago and this may be some other concern."

Arthur Meeker, the general manager of Armour & Co., said: "I do not know whether there was a corporation known as the United States Packing Company incorporated in New Jersey yesterday. If such a concern was incorporated it has nothing to do with Armour & Co., or any of its interests. It may or may not be a bona fide corporation."

General Manager Connybeare, of the T. J. Lipton Company, had this to say: "I think I would know if the Chicago packers were back of this newly incorporated United States Packing Company. There is nothing in that

sort of story. I do not believe it is so, and I am game to bet four to one that there is nothing in it. I would certainly know if anything of that sort was being done."

Swift & Company were as candid in denying the packers' connection with the new concern as were the other Chicago packers.

President F. Sulzberger, of the Schwarzschild Sulzberger Co., said: "I don't know them at all. It is certainly not a packers' concern. It is some new people altogether. They seem to have covered everything. I think I would know if they were connected with the packers. They are not."

So much for denials of connections. No one of consequence now believes that Mr. Mallory's United States Packing Co. has any connection whatever with the big packing companies.

The charter of the new corporation has forgotten nothing. It is a blanket charter. Its provisions are as follows:

To buy, sell, raise, breed and deal in cattle, sheep, poultry, game, hogs, fish and all other kinds of livestock.

To establish, erect, purchase, lease and operate slaughterhouses, abattoirs, packinghouses, stockyards, markets and butcher shops. To slaughter and dress cattle, poultry, game, fish, etc., and to engage in and carry on a general packinghouse business.

To buy, sell, manipulate and deal in both wholesale and retail commodities, articles and things of all kinds which can conveniently and properly be dealt in by the company in connection with any of its business.

To buy, sell and otherwise acquire for use of the company cattle ranches, farms, pasture lands. To engage in general manufacturing, also in transportation of goods, merchandise or passengers upon land or water, in building houses, structures, machinery, vessels, boats,

agencies, cars, sidetracks, switches and all other equipment for the transportation of goods and products; build and carry on business in connection with wharves and docks, steamship lines, vessels and other lines of transportation.

To acquire, utilize, develop and operate water-power or steam-power plants, telegraph and telephone lines for use in connection with their own business or the business of others.

To manufacture, purchase, or otherwise, goods, merchandise or personal property of every class. To acquire the good will, property, rights of others and the liability of any person or firm, association or corporation, and to pay for the same in cash, stock or bonds of the corporation. To operate or raise money without limit as to the amount by the issuance of bonds, debentures or other negotiable or transferable instruments. To purchase, hold and issue securities of the corporation.

The corporation will issue capital stock to the amount of \$1,000,000, divided into \$500,000 common stock and \$500,000 preferred stock.

The preferred stock may be issued as and when the board of directors shall determine, and shall enable the holders thereof to receive out of the net earnings a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., payable semi-annually, before any dividend shall be set apart for the common stock, provided, however, that the dividend on the preferred stock shall be cumulative.

In the event of the liquidation or dissolution of the corporation, or the sale of all its property, the preferred stock shall not participate in the distribution of the assets upon any basis other than enjoyed by the common stock.

The foregoing gives the full information of the United States Packing Company at whose head is Charles A. Mallory, of Chicago.

COMMERCIAL EXPERTS AT GERMAN CONSULATES

By George H. Murphy, of U. S. Consulate at Frankfort, Germany.

The experiment made by the German Government in establishing a corps of commercial experts, whose members are detailed for duty at consulates in countries where there seems to be reason to hope that German trade can be benefited by their investigations and reports, is apparently proving successful. These trained business men begin their work with the advantage of having at their disposal the advice of the Consuls under whom they serve. The Consuls, having resided perhaps for several years in the countries under investigation, have had experience, and have gathered information in regard to trade methods, etc. Unlike the Consul, the commercial expert is not restricted in his movements by office duties. He accordingly has an exceptional opportunity to gather systematically and intelligently additional information needed by German exporters, with whom he may have had an opportunity for consultation before beginning his investigation. After the completion of his mission he, in some cases, returns to Germany for the purpose of meeting in person interested exporters, and giving them orally information which must in this form be more satisfactory and of greater practical value than anything which he might be able to say in a printed report.

The following quotation from the report of the Chamber of Commerce at München-Gladbach, Prussia, for the year 1901, illustrates the practical value of the plan:

"Dr. Quandt, the commercial expert at the Consulate-General in Constantinople, undertook during the year under report 'an information journey through the German industrial districts which are interested in export trade, visiting the city of München-Gladbach on the 6th of May. In addition to members of the Chamber of Commerce, representatives of other firms, whose attention had been attracted by notices published in the newspapers, attended a meeting for discussion at which Dr. Quandt was present.

"Dr. Quandt furnished much interesting information in regard to trade with Turkey and the reasons why it is difficult to largely increase Germany's trade relations with that country. He warned his hearers to be very cautious in selling wares on credit in Turkey, and recommended as a source of information, in addition to the Consulate-General at Constantinople, a newly established commercial company in that city, known as the 'Comptoir Commercial.' Dr. Quandt furthermore declared himself willing to answer the inquiries of individuals to the best of his ability."

AGAINST THE BLEACHED RAGS FRAUD

The National Provisioner has received from President John W. Springer and Secretary Charles F. Martin, of the National Livestock Association a copy of the following letter which is being mailed to all of the candidates for Congress as well as to the members of the Fifty-Eighth Congress:

Dear Sir: The National Livestock Association, whose members reside in every state and territory in the Union and own property worth \$4,000,000,000, is deeply interested in the passage of the Bill (H. R. 14488) "to provide federal inspection and taxation of mixed goods and the marking of the same," introduced by Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, and now pending in the House Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill provides that all textile fabrics, made in imitation of woolen goods, shall be so marked and labelled by the manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers that consumers will be advised of the ingredients of the cloth. The label would indicate the percentage of pure wool (that is, wool not theretofore used in the manufacture of fabrics), and of shoddy and other ingredients. Suitable penalties are provided for violations of the provisions of the law, and an internal revenue tax of .10 cent a pound is levied on all manufactures in imitation of woolen goods, which contain shoddy or other ingredients than pure wool. A small tax is also imposed on manufacturers of mixed goods.

All the consumers of woolen goods, and especially the wool growers of the United States, are deeply interested in the passage of this bill. The ruinous competition of cheap and unsanitary shoddy with pure wool has greatly depressed the sheep industry of the United States. The amount of shoddy used in the manufacture of woolen goods in this country every year is equal to the fleeces of forty of the sixty-three million sheep in the United States, and all of which is mixed with pure wool in the production of textile fabrics and sold to consumers as such, thus a gigantic fraud is perpetrated upon the people and their health greatly menaced.

The National Livestock Association, through its executive committee, respectfully

ly solicits your influence and vote for this bill, or a bill of similar provisions, if you should be elected a member of the 58th Congress; and, if a member of the present Congress, you are earnestly requested to aid in securing the passage of the pending bill at the ensuing session.

May we count on your influence and vote for this measure?

An early answer is respectfully requested.

The "shoddy" evil is increasing and the poor wearing quality of the rotten fabrics made from the unravelled and bleached woolen rags is not only giving our own purchasers poor value for their money but they must hurt the character of our goods abroad to say nothing of the damage and injustice to our sheep and wool industry.

THE BIGGEST STOCK SHOW YET.

The third International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago gives every promise of being a world record-breaking live stock event as to quality of exhibit. The breeders and feeders who made exhibits at the two former expositions acquired a knowledge of the importance of exhibiting only the best animals that can be produced. As a consequence, there will be a close weeding out of the herds, and high-class animals only will be entered. This will give room to more compactly arrange the animals and admit of ample space for visitors to move about among the exhibits.

The Hotel and Boarding House Committee will have a full list of first-class hotels and boarding houses, enabling all who come to secure first-class accommodations at nominal prices. Stockmen and farmers attending this Exposition from all points of the country makes it the opportunity of the year for an exchange of ideas between the men who make the live stock commerce of the world. The lowest rates of fare granted for any gathering of business interests will be in effect for this event.

The entries for the Exposition are all in, and General Manager Skinner is happy over the outlook. There are more entries this year than at last year's show in nearly all breeds,

showing how earnestly the breeding interests of the country are undertaking to demonstrate the value of their breeds as meat producers.

Mr. Skinner said: "Having visited a great many of the show yards this season, I am particularly pleased that about all the good things of the year are going to 'Round up' here. The animals entered are the prize winners at the various fairs, and I am sure that the exhibit will make the most critical judges marvel at its excellence."

The show opens Nov. 29, and runs until Dec. 6. On that day it will close.

MEAT EXPERT ON GERMANY'S MEAT LAW

E. E. Matchette, the general manager of the Kansas City plant of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., has just returned from an extended trip to Europe. After looking over the meat situation in Germany it was his impression which amounted to a conviction, that it is only a matter of a short time until the German government will modify its arbitrary methods dealing with American meats enough to enable the packers of this country to enter the field there. For years the German government, through prohibitive tariffs and unfair inspection, has made meat traffic with Germany impossible. The emperor's main reason for doing this, Mr. Matchette says, was to play into the hands of the Agrarian party, the members of which are the rich farm owners and cattle raisers of Germany, in return for which he expected the party to favor army and navy bills in the Reichstag.

Mr. Matchette does not see how the German people will long tolerate present conditions much less the harder ones which the new meat law will impose upon the great mass of the people of the empire.

TO DO BUSINESS IN TEXAS

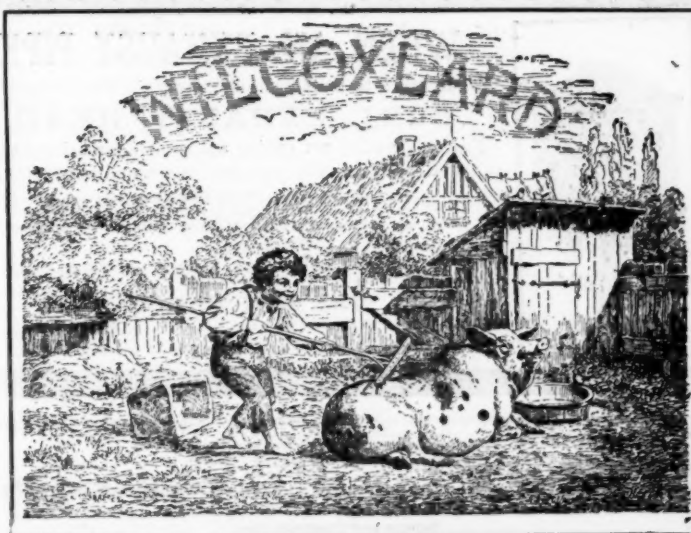
The Hereford Live Stock Company of Portland, Me., desires to do business in Texas. To this end a permit has been secured from that State. The company is capitalized at \$500,000.

The W. J. WILCOX
Lard and Refining Co.

New York,
Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

Pure Refined Lard



TRADE GLEANINGS

The Fred Rueping Leather Co., Fond du Lac, Wis., is enlarging plant.

The fertilizer factory of the Charles Wacker Company, Irvington, Va., was burned.

The Conway-Pechin Leather Co., Chester, Pa., has been incorporated and will erect plant.

One of Swift & Company's warehouses at Chicago was burned; it will be rebuilt at once.

The Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb., will make extensive improvements to plant.

The plant of the American Glue Co. at Springdale, Pa., was damaged by fire; loss \$75,000.

The Meyer Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by S. P. Daniels, Joseph Nebel and W. C. Harney.

REMARKABLE LIVE STOCK CONDITIONS

Western live stock conditions are just now in a remarkable chaotic condition, says the *Denver Stockman*. Never before in history have the conditions surrounding the markets been so peculiar, not to say remarkable. The movement of both cattle and sheep from the Western ranges to market is so enormous that the railroads are actually unable to cope with it. Stock yards are almost swamped with cattle, and the movement is so heavy that it is only with the greatest difficulty that a disastrous glut is prevented. So strenuous is the demand for cars that railroads are refusing to permit their cars to leave their lines, as a result the yards here have several times lately been filled with cattle, and shippers have been compelled to wait several days for cars with which to continue their journey. Of course, prices have suffered to a great extent, for buyers are afraid to purchase when they are not certain of cars with which to load out. But with it all, choice beef cattle are in such demand that prices are actually advancing on this class of stock while stockers and feeders are on the slump. While a heavy movement has been naturally expected, it is very much

heavier than expected, because of the conditions on the Western range. The cause of the whole trouble is no grass. Large areas of Wyoming and Colorado are as destitute of grass as a barn floor. First there was drouth, this dried the grass. Then came rains and freshened it. Then came frost and froze it, and last came winds that broke it off and blew it off the face of the earth. These conditions have come so rapidly that the real facts are only just commencing to become generally known. There is but one thing to be done, and that is to move the cattle and sheep, and do it quick. It is the greatest transportation problem that the Western railroads have been called upon to face, and they are doing the best they can with it.

DEATH OF SIMON M. SCHULHOEFER.

The National Provisioner performs the painful duty of announcing the death of Simon M. Schulhoefer, the father-in-law of Secretary Sam Weil, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, at 45th street and First avenue, New York City. Sigmund Grabenheimer, cashier of the same company, also married a daughter of the deceased.

Mr. Schulhoefer died on Saturday, October 18, in the eightieth year of his age, at his residence, No. 307 East 50th street, and his funeral was held from the Temple, 63d street and Lexington avenue, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. He was born in Bavaria in 1822, came to this country in 1841, and conducted a successful grocery business in this city, from which he retired on a competency fifteen years ago. He leaves a wife and family of seven children, all of whom are married and some of them are prominent in commercial affairs in this city. Three years ago he celebrated his golden wedding, at which were present all of his seven children, twenty grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren. The deceased gentleman was highly esteemed by all who knew him. The National Provisioner condole with the bereaved over their great loss.



WHEN AN EXHAUST PIPE

Undertakes to imitate a rainstorm, it's time to apply a

BURT EXHAUST HEAD.

Prevents roofs from rotting and walls from being disfigured. Saves repair bills, fuel, steam and annoyance.

"The Burt Exhaust Heads purchased from you are a complete success and are giving everybody connected with our works satisfaction and real comfort."—Emporium (Penn.) Iron Company.

All Exhaust Heads sold subject to satisfaction. Send for booklet.

THE BURT MFG. CO.

Largest Mfrs. of Oil Filters in the World.

AKRON, O., U. S. A.

Also supplied by engine builders, dealers and power contractors.

DIXON'S Pure Flake Graphite, THE PERFECT LUBRICANT.

Sample and Pamphlet Free.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

A COLD WATER PAINT

Water is cheap, so is Lythite. The latter is a dry powder. Just mix it with cold water and you have a good, durable paint, for inside or outside work.

A perfect sanitary coating that resists fire and the weather. Send for color card and descriptive pamphlet.

FRANK S. DeRONDE
COMPANY.
48 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.



We are the same Insulators who have the Best Water-proof Insulating Paper made. Cork, Hair Felt and Preservative Paints.

SAMPLES FREE.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Export of hog products from Atlantic ports for the week ended Oct. 11, 1902, with comparative summary:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Oct. 18, 1902.	Oct. 19, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901, to Oct. 18, 1902.
U. Kingdom	342	1,305	51,214
Continent	145	1,452	27,702
So. and Cen. Am. ..	72	308	15,617
West Indies ..	1,118	866	45,835
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	133	.....	4,692
Other Countries ..	27	2	1,280
Totals	1,837	3,933	149,340

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom	7,444,087	12,061,007	560,399,821
Continent	1,164,587	1,345,938	65,069,194
So. & C. Am. ..	67,525	145,505	5,975,977
West Indies	234,400	117,300	8,935,082
B. N. A. Col. ..	17,450	.....	170,067
Other Countries ..	25,250	3,625	860,900
Totals	8,953,549	13,673,870	641,409,061

LARD, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom	3,873,470	4,417,379	224,208,976
Continent	4,164,421	5,032,709	237,671,471
So. & C. Am. ..	188,050	479,140	18,709,255
West Indies	551,120	341,920	22,474,445
B. N. A. Col. ..	4,500	.....	285,112
Other Countries ..	35,820	68,640	2,535,400
Totals	8,818,381	10,339,788	506,879,659

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S REPORT.

From—	Pork, barrels.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,610	4,794,425	4,851,430
Boston	133	1,547,700	2,063,390
Portland, Me. ....	.....	654,150	125,000
Philadelphia ..	3	245,005	1,204,471
Baltimore .....	.....	57,272	409,930
New Orleans ...	91	55,925	61,885
Montreal .....	.....	1,610,197	12,600
Mobile, Ala. ....	.....	21,275	89,725
Totals	1,837	8,953,549	8,818,381

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1901, to Oct. 18, '02.	Oct. 19, '01 to Oct. 18, '02.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	29,808,000	29,828,400	9,900,400
Bacon and hams, lbs.	641,409,061	797,577,813	156,468,752
Lard, lbs.	506,879,659	679,832,285	72,452,626

DIXON'S GRAPHITE PIPE-JOINT COMPOUND

There is perhaps no better economy to the steamfitter and the engineer than a perfectly tight joint, yet one that can easily be taken apart if desired. It is possible to have such joints if Dixon's Graphite Pipe-Joint Compound is used. Flake graphite is impervious to the action of heat or cold, acids or alkalies. Hence the value of a graphite compound when properly prepared. The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company of Jersey City, N. J., will send booklet and sample free of charge.

A NEW CATTLE RAILROAD

The Chicago & Great Western Railway's connections will be completed into Omaha by December. It is stated that the same interests will build a new line to the Southwest which, when completed will give the Omaha packers and the livestock men of the West a through line from Omaha southwest through Nebraska and Kansas to the Texas Pan Handle. This will give Northern Texas and Eastern New Mexico a new steel artery for the handling of the immense herds of cattle in that section. It will also greatly open up and develop the fine ranges in the territory touched.

HERRS ISLAND'S BUSY LOOK.

The following item is sent us from Pittsburgh, Pa., in regard to the work in progress on the big stockyards being built by the Pennsylvania Railroad on Herra Island there:

A large force of men is at work to-day tearing up Franklin street, Herra Island, for the new stockyards. This closes up the thoroughfare and shuts out the W. & H. Walker's soap plant, on the upper end of the island. The Pennsylvania company, however, is building a bridge from the plant to East Ohio street, and this will be completed in a few days and the plant will be relieved.

RUSSIAN BUTTER EXPORTS

U. S. Deputy Consul-General Hanauer, Frankfort, Germany, sends the following to The National Provisioner through the Department of State:

From next November on, a new steamship service will be active between Russia and England. The terminal ports are Helsingfors, Finland, and Newcastle on Tyne. The Russian government grants a subsidy to this new line which is principally established in order to carry Russian butter and other dairy and farm products. The vessels are to have cold storage rooms. These steamers are also fitted out to carry emigrants.

CONVENTION OF NATIONAL EXCHANGES.

The important convention of the National Livestock Exchange has met at Pittsburgh, Pa., transacted a mass of important business, combined pleasure with the more serious part of the programme, adjourned to meet at Fort Worth, Tex., next time, and the members have gone home. Among the leading members who have a national reputation are Ex-President W. H. Thompson, Jr., President-elect Levi B. Doud, Secretary Charles W. Baker and W. F. Wiley, of Sioux City. Among the important things passed upon was the strong plea for an

annual livestock census. The members predicted still higher prices for beef. Exchanges all over the country were represented by delegates.

PHILADELPHIA SHOW POSTPONED

The Philadelphia Livestock Association has had to cancel its projected big livestock show for next month. The dates had been fixed and the big prize money was ready—\$2,000 more of it than last year—but the fates decreed otherwise. The reason for the postponement is set forth in the following resolution, passed by the Board of Trustees of the association:

Owing to the unexpected alterations at the West Philadelphia Stockyards, now contemplated by the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is impossible to hold a livestock show this year as arranged. The same to be postponed until 1903.

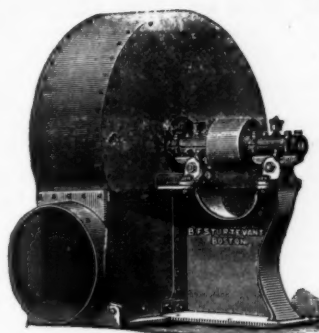
It is a postponed pleasure but the Philadelphians will make up for lost time at the show next year.

BRUSHES AND BROOMS

In this day when thorough cleanliness is necessary in all packinghouses and kindred establishments, to secure the best brooms and brushes for this service is quite an important matter. The Osborn Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, manufacture a very complete line of brushes, brooms and similar specialties, particularly designed for the use of packers, butchers, cottonseed oil mills, etc. In looking over their catalogue there is found meat scrub brushes, vat, or deck scrubs, floor scrapers or squeegees, steel wire brushes for cleaning meat blocks, also a large variety of brooms, made of both fiber and wire especially adapted for use in slaughterhouses, packing-rooms, butcher shops, etc. The accompanying cut represents their No. 141 fine steel wire packinghouse broom, which is made of fine round tempered wire. No. 8144 Meat Scrub, see illustration below, is one which is already being used with good satisfaction by some of the packinghouses. The manufacturers also advise

EXHAUST FANS

FOR CONVEYING HAIR
FROM CENTRIFUGAL DRYERS



133.

AND DELIVERING
ON DRYING BEDS

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

New York Philadelphia
Chicago London

To Shippers of
EGGS
and **FOWLS**

A well established beef wholesale house desires to receive eggs and fowl to be sold on commission. Satisfactory references given. Address

The What Cheer Beef Co.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

that they frequently make brushes of a special design for a variety of purposes, among which are brushes for snout washing machines, sheep nose brushes, etc. They will gladly send copy of catalogue No. 101 to the trade upon application.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Memberships sold at \$375.

Proposed for membership: William E. Hahn, (steamship).

New members: Roger N. Black; Robert C. Moore Jr., Alfred M. Weissman.

Visitors: John Robinson, London; J. M. Hall, Liverpool; E. N. Wright, Philadelphia; F. B. Huxley, Ontario, N. Y.; John Lee Mahin, Douglass Coverly, E. Luckenbach, Max Epstein, Chicago.

The Atlas Portland Cement Company, of Northampton, Pa., have recently placed an order with the Burt Manufacturing Company, of Akron, O., making sixteen of these filters in use in their different plants. Other recent orders reported from the Burt Company were from the following concerns: The Allis-Chalmers Company, Swift & Company, American Sheet Steel Company, West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, American Locomotive Company, Savannah Electric Company and Armour & Company.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions

It is understood that the stock of lard in Chicago is only about 10,000 tons. The productions are not sufficient for demands; therefore the reasoning is that from cash situations everything favors packers. Corn opened higher, and hog products were strong; there were afterwards declines and frequent fluctuations through the day.

Cottonseed Oil

The decline in New York for the week on prime yellow has been on November delivery about 2c. per gallon, and all later deliveries are weak at the reduced prices. Crude at the mills shows $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. decline for the week. The larger productions and the anxiety in instances of the mills to make room for them causes some pressure to sell, especially as demands have fallen off for the week. Seed is being had much more freely at all mills over the South on the improved prospects of the cotton crop, and the oil productions promise decidedly larger than last year, with the large number of new mills in operation. We gave a preliminary estimate of the cotton crop two to three weeks since of 10,750,000 to 11,000,000 bales. The fine crop weather since has brought the crop up, in our opinion, to 11,000,000 to 11,250,000 bales and if the weather conditions should hold favorable for about two weeks more there is a probability of the outside figures being exceeded. The oil market to-day shows the following changes from our review in another column: Prime yellow, New York, October, $31\frac{1}{2}$ bid, $36\frac{1}{2}$ asked; November, $34\frac{1}{2}$ bid, 35 asked, and all later deliveries $34\frac{1}{2}$ bid, $35\frac{1}{2}$ asked. Sale 500 bbls. November, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$. Crude, tanks 28 at southeast and $27\frac{1}{2}$ in Texas. There is promise of a larger business at the decline. The Hull (Eng.) market has had a sharp decline, and is now 20s., largely because of the incoming Egyptian seed.

Tallow

Still very strong. Weekly contract deliveries had to be made at $6\frac{1}{2}$ for city, hhd., as basis of last sale. Sale late Thursday of 50 hhd. city at $6\frac{1}{2}$, although $6\frac{1}{4}$ was asked by melters and $6\frac{1}{2}$ bid. Sale 50 tons city at 7.

Read The National Provisioner.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending October 18 of commodities as shown by Lanham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Oil		Beef.		Lard.	
		Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork. Tcs. & Pkgs.
Campania, Liverpool.....		170	725	37			125
Nomadie, Liverpool.....	2709	391				257	750
Teutonic, Liverpool.....		1086	1407			100	2342
Cymric, Liverpool.....	4	286				750	1018
Southwark, Southampton.....							800
St. Paul, Southampton.....		2969					250
Menominee, London.....		40	71	18	50	2000	
Minnetonka, London.....		138	625	125	50	50	2312
Chicago City, Bristol.....		296	153	50			1250
Martello, Hull.....	539	676		100		634	7334
Astoria, Glasgow.....		478	128			285	
Columbia, Glasgow.....		496	68			605	
Carthaginian, Glasgow.....	1681	171				65	200
Pretoria, Hamburg.....		50		200		1055	6144
Statendam, Rotterdam.....	3750	50		103		685	1610
Vaderland, Antwerp.....	750	287				1143	4165
British King, Antwerp.....	8250	110		185		210	2440
Southwark, Antwerp.....	2250	50					750
Kaiserin Marie Ther'sa, Br'm'n				125			
Nauplia, Baltic.....						106	600
Kentucky, Baltic.....	948		2	460	63	480	3675
La Lorraine, Havre.....						50	500
Radnorshire, Havre.....	3237						
Radnorshire, Dunkirk.....	724						
America, Mediterranean.....						15	250
Trave, Mediterranean.....			25				300
Karamania, Mediterranean.....	1016					50	
Susquehanna, South Africa.....				10	5		490
Totals.....		25319	2100	8202	625	481	1233
Last week.....		18000	3298	7804	425	354	1075
Same time in 1901.....		24435	4230	8325	3757	736	1507
						102	5349
							21648

USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTERS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PATENTS.

710,939. Soap Cake.—Washington Berry, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Berry Buoyant Soap Company, Chicago, Ill.; a corporation of Illinois. Filed June 21, 1901. Serial No. 65,494.

710,952. Hide-Scraping Machine.—Michael Conway, Chicago, Ill. Filed April 18, 1900. Serial No. 13,288.

711,018. Labeling Machine.—Frank C. H. Strassburg, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Bottlers' Specialty Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; a corporation of Iowa. Filed August 8, 1901. Serial No. 71,339.

711,032. Feed Trough.—John Ahrenda, Dearborn County, Ind. Filed April 23, 1902. Serial No. 104,306.

711,046. Filter.—George F. Goddard, St. Louis, Mo. Filed November 20, 1901. Serial No. 82,970.

711,172. Leather Staking Machine.—William H. Moore, Salem, Mass. Filed March 8, 1902. Serial No. 97,284.

711,186. Apparatus for Making Sulphuric Acid by the Contact Process.—George C. Stone, Jersey City, N. J., assignor to the New Jersey Zinc Company, a corporation of New Jersey. Filed August 14, 1900. Serial No. 26,878.

711,224. Poultry Drinking Fountain.—Frederick Pohley, Windsor, Cal. Filed March 7, 1902. Serial No. 97,029.

711,255. Smoke-Consuming Furnace.—James A. McAllister, Indianapolis, Ind. Filed November 21, 1901. Serial No. 83,119.

711,264. Soap-Saving Device.—David Rothschild, Allegheny, Pa. Filed February 14, 1902. Serial No. 94,067.

711,307. Process of Extracting Oil from Fish-Livers.—Alexander S. Hamilton, Meadham, Mass. Filed February 1, 1902. Serial No. 92,138.

This invention is a Casing for holding Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

711,403. Antiseptic Soap Cake.—Eugene Klein and Oscar P. Workman, Grand Rapids, Mich. Filed March 20, 1901. Serial No. 52,094.

711,405. Can-Cover.—Michael J. Lawless, Omaha, Neb., assignor to Farrell & Co., Omaha, Neb. Filed April 17, 1902. Serial No. 103,423.

711,426. Machine for Salting Fish or Meat in Cans.—John Kellington, New Westminster, Canada, assignor of one-half to Daniel J. Munn and Alexander Ewen, New Westminster, Canada. Filed March 4, 1902. Serial No. 96,677.

711,427. Machine for Washing Cans.—John Kellington, New Westminster, Canada, assignor of one-half to Daniel J. Munn and Alexander Ewen, New Westminster, Canada. Filed March 4, 1902. Serial No. 96,678.

711,446. Apparatus for Separating Oil.—Edgar M. Thacker, Dayton, O., assignor to the Stilwell-Bierce & Smith Vaile Co., Dayton, O., a corporation of New Jersey. Filed May 7, 1902. Serial No. 106,252.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

OCTOBER 18.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	1,200	12,000	4,000
Kansas City.....	1,000	5,000	2,000
S. Omaha.....	350	2,500	1,250
St. Louis.....	300	1,500	600
OCTOBER 20.			
Chicago.....	30,000	28,000	40,000
Kansas City.....	20,000	7,000	6,000
S. Omaha.....	6,500	2,500	18,000
St. Louis.....	8,000	6,000	2,000
OCTOBER 21.			
Chicago.....	8,000	30,000	25,000
Kansas City.....	20,000	17,000	10,000
S. Omaha.....	9,000	4,000	17,500
St. Louis.....	11,000	10,000	2,000
OCTOBER 22.			
Chicago.....	21,000	30,000	30,000
Kansas City.....	16,000	16,000	8,000
S. Omaha.....	8,500	4,500	19,000
St. Louis.....	5,500	7,500	2,500
OCTOBER 23.			
Chicago.....	8,500	18,000	18,000
Kansas City.....	14,000	15,000	6,000
S. Omaha.....	5,200	4,500	15,000
St. Louis.....	2,500	4,500	2,500
OCTOBER 24.			
Chicago.....	2,000	18,000	16,000
Kansas City.....	4,000	8,000	2,000
S. Omaha.....	3,000	4,000	500
St. Louis.....	4,000	6,000	1,500

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TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

WOOL PULLING AND PICKLED SHEEP-SKINS

The materials that are used by wool pullers and sheepskin tanners at the present time for the purpose of removing the wool from the pelts are sulphide of sodium and the patented depilatory crystals. These articles are far superior to the old sweating process, or to the process in which lime is used alone. The depilatory crystals are very satisfactory to use. They loosen the wool in a few hours and also the short, fine, hairs. Skins depilated in this manner are of a good quality, of fine close grain, exceedingly tough and pliable and there is a great saving of time, anxiety and labor. Sulphate of sodium is used alone and in combination with lime.

Soaking

Sheep pelts, like all skins, are first subjected to the process of soaking, the object of this process being to get rid of all the salt and dirt and blood adhering to them. The pelts are generally soaked from 12 to 24 hours, depending upon their thickness, condition and the temperature of the water. Upon coming from the soaks the pelts are allowed to drain thoroughly by being thrown over horses and allowed to drain for some hours or by being passed through an extractor by means of which the water is extracted from them. It is a matter of some importance that the water is gotten out of these, as the salt and dirt left in the skins tend to produce an imperfect grain.

Every detail of the process must be carefully attended to, as raw skins are very sensitive and very easily injured by carelessness or abuse. After being drained or extracted the pelts are ready for the depilatory. When sulphide of sodium is used it may be used alone or in combination with lime. The strength at which the sulphide of sodium liquor is used varies slightly according to the quality and character of the skins being treated. The strength for salted skins, bucks and merinos should be 20 to 24 degrees Beaume; thin, open or coarse wool skins 14 to 18 degrees; milk lambs 18 to 24 degrees. It is not necessary, however, to follow a strict rule, as the skins are not readily injured by the liquor being used too strong.

In Preparing the Lime

About one-half of a barrel of lime may be used to 50 gallons of water, and it is important that every particle of lime is well slacked. Several pailfuls of the lime may be added to a barrel of sulphide of sodium liquor. This depilatory liquor is, of course, applied to the flesh side of the pelts with a brush or swab made of burlap. The pelts are next rolled up and placed in piles with the wool on the outside. When the weather is cold from eight to ten skins may be put together in a pile, but in warm weather not more than four or five. The work is best done in a cool and moist room. Care must be taken in summer that the skins do not heat and in winter that they do not get frozen. The wool becomes loosened in a few hours, but it is best not to pull it until the next day as it will then come off cleaner and more easily. The time, however, depends largely upon the strength of the depilatory solution, the temperature of the room and the thickness of the skins. Very young lambskins should be pulled as soon as the wool starts and then put into clean cold water. It is best to pull the pelts double as they come from the painters, for in this way the wool only is exposed and there is less danger of injuring it.

Very Good Results are Obtained

from the use of the patented depilatory crystals. Some wool pullers prefer this article to the regular sulphide of sodium. The method of using this article is very similar to the way in which sulphide of sodium is used, except that the depilatory is used alone and not in combination with lime. After the wool is

removed from the skins, they are limed in weak, clean limes from one to seven days, then drenched, worked out, washed and pickled. When the patented crystals are used the lime may be dispensed with and the skins prepared for tanning in a weak solution of the depilatory, from four to ten degrees, from three to six days, after which they are drenched and pickled and make good, tough leather. When limes are used they should always be clean and sweet. Unless the limes are kept in this condition the skins will not be perfectly clear and bright looking upon the grain after they are tanned. The first lime in which the skins are placed may be half renewed for each pack of skins by running out about one-half of the liquor and replacing it with water. This applies to limes that have been used for previous packs. When it is necessary to make up a new lime about two buckets of lime are slacked in about one-third of a barrel of water. This is poured into the vat and will answer for 300 or 400 skins, according to their size.

This first lime should always be kept clean and fresh and should not be used too long. In summer it should not be used more than three times; in winter it may be used again as long. The slats may remain in this lime from one day until the next, then hauled out and more lime added or the slats may be put into another and stronger lime. Upon the third day the skins are again hauled out, and the lime strengthened or the skins put into a slightly stronger lime. From four to six days is long enough to lime ordinary skins. When paddle vats are used less time is required than when still limes are used. The skins should never be allowed to be exposed to the air for any length of time so as to let the edges become dry and hard or the grain clouded or spotted.

The next step in the preparation of pickled sheepskins is the process commonly called

(To be Continued.)

TROUBLES OF THE HIDE REBATE

The exporter of shoes and leather goods has the right of a rebate of 99 per cent. of the duty he paid on the imported hides and skins from which the goods to be exported were made. To get this he would have to:

First, prove that the hide from which this leather was made actually was imported, which can only be proved from the fact that hides of this class are imported, and therefore they must accept certificate of importer.

Second, it is necessary to demonstrate how much leather from that imported hide was used in the particular shoe exported—a difficult matter to define exactly.

It is just these two requirements and the discretionary latitude allowed which opens the door for favoritism and fraud. It can be made too difficult for exporters to get the rebate, and it can be made not only easy for others to do so, but domestic hides can be worked in under the "blind" eye and the acceptance on the bare statement of the exporter that the hides were imported or not, etc. Anyhow, the rebate gives dissatisfaction.

SIXTEEN CARLOADS OF SHEEPSKINS

The purchase by Swift & Company, of 48,000 sheepskins at Allegheny City, Pa., last week was a record feat in that place. The purchase makes 16 carloads. To load and rush these to their destination in a fresh state is a transportation problem which requires tact and careful management.



Drug Clerk to Chemist

I started in life by clerking, and my lot was cast in a drug store. Before I enrolled in the Chemistry Course, I made several attempts to educate myself, but with little success. As a result of my I.C.S. training, I have mastered chemistry to a degree that my highest ambitions had never pictured. Soon after taking up my Course, I was offered the position of chemist in charge of the laboratory of E. E. Bruce & Co., wholesale druggists, at a good salary, which has since been increased 45 per cent. I earnestly recommend the Schools to every struggling young man.

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Please explain how I can qualify for the position marked **X** below.


<input type="checkbox"/>	Pharmaceutical Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/>	Toxicologist
<input type="checkbox"/>	Food Inspector
<input type="checkbox"/>	Analytical Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/>	Assayer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Metallurgist
<input type="checkbox"/>	Consulting Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/>	Smelter
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sugar Refiner
<input type="checkbox"/>	Manufacturer of Sulphuric Acid
<input type="checkbox"/>	Manufact of Alkalies and Hydrochloric Acid
<input type="checkbox"/>	Iron and Steel Metallurgist
<input type="checkbox"/>	Packing-House Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cottonseed-Oil Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/>	Manufacturer of Leather
<input type="checkbox"/>	Manufacturer of Soap
<input type="checkbox"/>	Manufacturer of Cement
<input type="checkbox"/>	Manufacturer of Paper
<input type="checkbox"/>	Manufacturer of Sugar
<input type="checkbox"/>	Petroleum Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/>	Manufacturer of Gas

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What Would the Harvest Be

without the sleek and fat corn-fed porkers so requisite in the production of—

Swift's Premium Hams

and Bacon, the food products of ripest experience in cure, flavor, and quality. Each piece is United States Gov't inspected.

Swift's Silver Leaf Lard reaps popularity everywhere.
3, 5, 10-lb. pails. Sold by leading dealers.

Swift's Art Calendar for 1903, to be issued in November, will surpass all previous efforts in beauty of design and color. The original is from the brush of a celebrated French artist, while the work represents the highest and most modern standards of lithography. Description, information, and other calendar particulars, will be given in the November number of this magazine. The price will remain the same as in previous years — 10 cents.

Chicago Kansas City Omaha **Swift & Company** St. Louis St. Joseph St. Paul

The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

HARD AND SOFT CORN BEEF

The Agricultural Experiment Station at Ames, Iowa, is doing a great work for the live stock interests of the country. The feeding question is a vital one at this time, when a big corn crop is at hand and an unprecedented run of feeders came to market to be fed this winter. The fact that the cold weather came on and left so much of the corn crop soft has pushed to the front the relative merits of hard and soft corn for beef feeding. Professor Kennedy, of the Iowa station, in connection with Professor Holden, is conducting a series of interesting experiments in soft and hard corn feeding of cattle. The results of these experiments are being carefully watched, and a summary will be prepared by those experts for The National Provisioner. It will be read with interest, and should be carefully studied, as soft corn is going to play an important part in this year's feeding.

A MERGER "MARES NEST"

The daily newspapers became unduly excited last week—Saturday—after the charter of the United States Packing Company was filed at Trenton on Friday, 17th inst. In their excitement even the conservative journals fired a premature broadside at the thing which they promptly labelled "The Beef Trust." The next day, Sunday, the fever had died off somewhat and the papers were in doubt. Monday they had become mum, and quiet again. It had, in the meantime been learned that the chartered company had no connection whatever with the group of men commonly referred to as "the American packers." It was a different brood entirely. Mr. Armour, the Swifts and all of the other large packers, when asked about the matter, denied any connection whatever with the incorporation papers or its people.

The National Provisioner will vouchsafe a bit of information. It may soothe the trade and newspaper nerve. Some time ago the North American Packing Company was organized and chartered with a capital of \$16,000,000 to build packinghouses in Mexico. Shortly after that the United States Packing Company was chartered in Michigan, its chief promoter's name appearing on both charters. That was some weeks ago. On Friday of last week the United States Packing Company was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with a like charter and with the name of the same chief promoter. That is the link of record. This gentleman says: "We have

no connection with the big packers and will have none."

J. Ogden Armour and others say the same thing, so there you are. But our daily press is sensitive and heralded the most startling statements without blush or foundation. Contemporaneous with the appearance of the North American Packing Company to build big plants in Mexico and of its child, the United States Packing Company, comes the agitation for free cattle and free meats. The connection presents itself, and the whole thing seems to be more an opposition to the so-called "American packers" than themselves in a new role.

The National Provisioner just steps in to make this statement for the information of our trade at home and abroad. False report is a bad report.

THE COAL STRIKE AND ARBITRATION

The coal strike is settled for the present. The miners unanimously accepted the tendered arbitration. The whole question is now in the hands of the arbitrators appointed by the President. The item of coal is an important one with the factory interests, because the "black diamond" is the final arbiter as to whether the factory shall run or whether its products, when made, shall be distributed. The available coal supply and the cost of coal became vital to the running of the factory at all as well as to the matter of economy in doing so. The railroads had already begun to feel the coal trouble from a steaming standpoint. The packinghouses were getting to the end of their tether in so far as coal supply was concerned, because of the limit of supply due to the diversion of the Southern coal into the anthracite trade. The settlement of the long-drawn-out strike was, from an industrial standpoint, a timely relief.

The agreement of employer and employee to leave the whole matter to the arbitrament of a commission appointed by the President of the United States is a happy solution of the difficulty, because the verdict of this body of citizens will show the value or not of arbitration in industrial disputes. If the award is fair and is accepted by the parties now at variance, it will lay a permanent foundation for this class of tribunal. Everyone rejoices at the method of settlement and the end of the coal strike.

HOPE OF THE FEEDER RUN

The movement of the feeder class of live stock at the Kansas City market for the month of September tells the story of future finished meat, because Kansas City is the great feeder market of America and is the barometer of that class of the live stock trade.

Kansas City during September of this year

received 332,199 cattle, 40,464 calves, 140,419 hogs and 168,314 sheep, as against 231,578 cattle, 22,433 calves, 170,557 hogs and 91,217 sheep in September of last year. This shows an excess at this center of 100,621 cattle, 18,031 calves and 77,097 sheep during September, 1902, over September, 1901, and a shortage of 30,138 hogs for the same month this year. The lightness of the receipts of the earlier and summer months leaves a shortage of 61,234 from January 1 to October 1 of this year over the same period of last year, the figures being, 1901, 1,446,797; 1902, 1,385,563 cattle. Sheep receipts were 18,000 short of those of January 1 to October 1, 1901, and hogs fell from 2,746,390, in 1901, to 1,591,893 head in 1902, a net loss for the nine months of 154,503 head, but the average weights of the hogs increased from 185 lbs. in 1901 to 208 lbs. each for 1902.

The great rush of feeders is now on. It is the feeder story which most interests. During September of 1901 67,646 feeders were sent to Missouri from these yards for future finished beef. Last month 135,687 were taken out to be fed in Missouri, also 49,000 sheep, as against 10,000 for the same month of last year. The total number of feeders sent to the country from January 1 to September 30 last was 498,708, as against 452,462 for the same period of last year. The sheep taken out to be put on feed were: January 1 to October 1, 1901, 61,436; 1902, 148,539 head. The total of 498,708 head of feeder cattle shipped or driven to the country from January 1 to October 1, 1902, leaves a balance of 164,802 head which probably went into other States. This would make a total of 663,510 feeders marketed at Kansas City to September 30. October will show a bigger comparative run of this class of beef cattle. The other centers have had a phenomenal feeder run this year. This certainly ensures a better average grade of beef for next year than for this.

LEATHER IN THE RAW

The Treasury Department, through Mr. Spaulding, has delivered itself flat-footed on the pickled skin question. The Treasury has said that a skin with the hair off, the offal all curried out and the skin treated in all of its preliminary stages, ready for the tanner's final process vat, is not "partly manufactured." The purpose of the tanning interests in securing this decision and the end served by its was to secure the free entry of hides and skins into this country after the most expensive work to be done on it had been performed by cheaper European labor. The English shipper is more honest in his phraseology, and gives the thing away by calling the dehaired pickled skin "raw leather," or "leather in the raw." A pickled skin is simply "raw leather," and nothing less. All of the tanning process has been done except the cooking for hardening process. The Custom House at Worcester, Mass., is now passing free a large amount of this leather in the raw, plit and otherwise. The American calf and sheep need a strong reserve nerve for a blistering kick.

DRAWBACK ON FEL'S NAPHTHA SOAP

On the exportation of Fels' naphtha soap, by Messrs. Fels & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., in the manufacture of which no other than imported tallow is used, with certain other materials of a secret character, but of domestic production, a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duty paid on such imported material, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

The entry at the custom-house under which the merchandise is to be inspected and laden must show the marks and numbers of the shipping cases or packages, together with the contents, and the gross, tare, and net weight distinctly and separately marked on the outside of each case.

The manufacturer's declaration on the drawback entry must show the quality of imported tallow in condition as imported used in the manufacture of soap, and, in addition to the usual averments, that the same was manufactured of the materials and in the manner set forth in the sworn application, dated August 8, 1902.

The manufacturer's records will show the quantity of tallow imported, giving date, steamer, number of entry, quantity, duty paid thereon, and the quantity of soap man-



SWIFT & COMPANY.

**OUR ONE
OLD-FASHIONED IDEA**

We believe that the old-time blacksmith and wheelwright turned out some mighty durable wagons and used honest judgment in selecting the stock to go into them.

We copy his ideas on these points—honesty can't be improved upon. Honest materials, honest workmanship and proper proportions. We make sure of these first, and then give you all the improvements in design and finish that ingenuity can devise, and that 25 years of wagon building has taught us.

Send for Catalogue.

**THE KOENIG & LUHR'S WAGON CO.
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York Manufacturing Co.

York, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

ICE MAKING and
REFRIGERATING MACHINERY
and AMMONIA FITTINGS.

PIPE COVERINGS STEAM and BRINE

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. CONTRACTS EXECUTED.

Asbestos Paper and Packings. Mineral Wool. Trade Supplied.

ROBERT A. KEASBEY, 83 Warren Street, New York, and 13 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

ufactured therefrom and exported for benefit of drawback which record shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the customs officials.

Samples may be taken or sworn samples furnished, as ordered by the collector, for such official determination as may be required, and the net weight of the soap ascertained by the United States weigher.

In liquidation, the quantity of imported tallow taken as the basis of drawback may be that declared in the drawback entry, but in no case shall it exceed 25 lbs. of tallow for each and every 100 lbs. of the soap manufactured and exported.

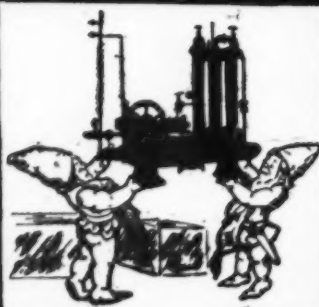
Respectfully, O. L. SPALDING,
Acting Secretary.
Collector of Customs, Philadelphia, Pa.

Read The National Provisioner.

A LIVESTOCK COMMISSION WOMAN

The United States is the only country which has a woman engaged in the livestock commission business; and there is but one such woman in this country. She is Mrs. J. H. Nason, of Sioux City, Ia. She has a keen business sense and is not embarrassed by her unique position. Mrs. Nason's husband established the business she now runs. That was 11 years ago. He has been dead three years. Then it was that this plucky woman took up the difficult task of directing the affairs of the concern. She has done so ably. Mrs. Nason was a delegate to the convention of the National Livestock Exchange at Pittsburg, Pa., last week. She occupies her late husband's seat in the Sioux City Livestock Exchange and the other 17 members of the exchange unanimously chose her as their delegate to the national convention.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The Diamond Ice and Storage Co., Seattle, Wash., will reconstruct plant.

The Hartford Dairy Co., Hartford, Conn., will erect a pasteurizing plant.

George N. Barrett and others will erect a cold storage plant at San Diego, Cal.

Swift & Company's branch at Allegheny, Pa., was damaged by fire; it will be rebuilt at once.

The Montgomery County Ice and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has awarded building contract for plant.

The Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Co., Kansas City, Mo., has taken out permits for cold storage plant.

The Apple and Produce Cold Storage and Forwarding Co., Toronto, Ont., Can., capital \$100,000, has been organized.

The Big Elm Dairy Co., Rochester, N. Y., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by R. M. Meyers, C. W. Voshell and A. E. Wood.

YORK MFG. CO. ORDERS

Castries, St. Lucia, W. I.—The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., has secured an order from Frank Banard for one complete five ton ice making plant. Chicago, Ill.—The People's Pure Ice Co., is increasing its plant by the addition of a 65-ton refrigerating outfit. Marlin, Texas.—A new com-

pany has been incorporated at this place known as the Marlin Ice and Cold Storage Co. Contract for a 30-ton ice making plant has been placed. New Orleans, La.—The Pelican Ice Co., of this place, is increasing its plant by the addition of a 75-ton ice making plant. Rochester, N. Y.—The Miller Brewing Co. intends installing a 100-ton refrigerating machine in their brewery. Little Rock, Ark.—The Retail Grocers' Ice Co., recently incorporated, is installing a 50-ton ice making plant. New Orleans, La.—A new ice company has been formed at this place known as the Gardeners' and Shippers' Ice Co. It has contracted for one complete 25-ton ice making plant. Mt. Vernon, Ohio.—The Mt. Vernon Ice, Coal and Milling Co. is installing a 25-ton ice making plant. Fort Smith, Ark.—The Border City Ice and Coal Co. is making an addition to its factory. The machinery for this addition includes a 50-ton ice plant. Springfield, Mass.—The York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa., has received a contract for equipping the plant of the Liberty Brewing Co., at this place, with two machines each 65 tons refrigerating capacity. Gulfport, Miss.—J. T. Jones is erecting a 15-ton ice making plant. Butler, Pa.—This city is to have a new ice plant to be known as the Butler Ice Co. They have placed order for machinery with the York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa. Belzoni, Miss.—S. Castleman intends erecting a new ice factory. It will be of 15 tons capacity. Charlotte, N. C.—The People's Ice and Fuel Co., of this place, intends increasing its plant by the addition of a 30-ton freezing and distilling system and have placed order for the same. Baltimore, Md.—J. Frederick Weissner has increased his plant by the addition

of a 10-ton freezing system. Abilene, Kan.—The Belle Springs Creamery Co., of this place, is installing a refrigerating plant. It has placed contract for one 40-ton refrigerating machine and 12-ton freezing and distilling system. Durban, South Africa.—The Durban Breweries and Distilling Co. has placed an order for one 12-ton freezing outfit.

THE AMERICAN ROYAL.

(Special to the National Provisioner.)

Kansas City is in the throes of the big cattle show—the American Royal—which commenced on Monday. "This year," says the Kansas City Star, "it was the American Royal Livestock Show. Last year it was the American Royal Cattle Show. The year before the show was a combination Hereford and Shorthorn show. And only three years ago it was the Hereford Cattle Show and Sale."

The cattle barns are full of fine stock—prize stock. Many familiar faces of Shorthorn prize winners are there. The Herefords came first on the ground and expect to remain first on the prize ribbon list. Besides, the pedigree show cattle, there is this year a new class, a section of fat cattle and feeders. The Herefords, the graded Shorthorns, the Galloways and the Angus beef breeds are here in force for the old fight. The sales began Tuesday and were continued Wednesday afternoon. There are fine hogs and lots of goats. The big tent is always full, and enthusiasm prevailed everywhere. The Royal is a monument to the late Kirk B. Armour, and it is a remarkable success.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cut., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cut.

Declining Tendency Followed by Stronger Conditions—Wholly Speculative Situation.

There was a decided break in the October delivery early in the week, especially for lard; the December, January and May deliveries all were then down in price. Because of the reaction from a confident tone and the lower prices, there was then a good deal of uncertainty over near future developments; there were many traders with the opinion that there was likely to be a gradual settling of values. It was true that conditions, not only for hog products, but for corn, were temporarily upset and that their positions were in sharp contrast to those had in the previous week. But it looked to us as if the grip had been only temporarily loosened and that there was a probability of resumption of excitement as soon as some minor factors were dismissed. We think that the declining tendency for the hog products was more because the "shorts" in them were temporarily quiet than the packers then began letting down the products markets for the purpose of affecting prices of hogs, the supplies of which had increased considerably for a couple of days. It was easy early in the week to push the hog products markets down in view of the sharp declines in prices of corn. The grain was affected to the lower values by the fine weather over the West for its curing, and the probabilities that more of it would be in marketable condition at an earlier period than had been expected.

It is hard to believe that the "shorts" are going to get out as easily on their lard, pork and ribs contracts, as some of the traders inferred they would on the yielding hog products markets. The "short" interest would seem to be too important to neglect particularly as it could be squeezed easily in view of the small stocks, and it would seem improbable that packers and others interested against it would let down the markets for the products more than temporarily. Indeed at this writing the opening market for hog products shows a wearing around to better prices, and corn has also advanced a little. The receipts of hogs to-day (Thursday) have fallen off and their prices are higher. The packers therefore are looking after the markets for the products more than directing attention to weakening hog prices. It is highly probable, however, that there will be sensitive conditions to the markets for the products, as hog supplies may increase periodically, with the effort to get the hogs upon a cheaper basis.

There has been considerable covering of contracts on the declining tendency a few days since, yet there was no question but that some other outside interests then went "short"; perhaps the general "short" interest is quite as large as in the previous week, notwithstanding the seeming greater risk than usual in being "short" of the products in the deliveries at least up to January, if not including January. It is clear that from the basis of supplies alone that the "shorts" could have a hard time of it, and that the only possibility against it would be in hog supplies being beyond expectations, in the event of which the packers might be more interested in breaking prices for them than in bulging hog products. But the drift for strong prices would seem to be favored by the improbability of productions this side of new year being beyond the actual needs. At present the packing is being closely bought up, despite the conservative attitude of many buyers, and when demands enlarge, as they must enlarge on the less than usual stocks held everywhere by distributors, any probable increase of the packing on the present

expected hog supplies through to January, is not likely to burdensomely accumulate. In other words the cash situations warrant higher prices.

The shipments to Europe are reported as mostly taken up there about as soon as they come in. The foreign markets evidently need freer supplies; they are, however, afraid to buy on the disturbed general market conditions. Even though the consignments to Europe are less than ordinarily, for this time of the year the stocks over the western packing points are kept of small volume, as there is a good home distribution. And this home business is likely to keep in full volume, despite any possible high prices, particularly on southern account, as hog products are preferred in many channels to other meats, while as a whole they stand upon a good competing basis as to value, notwithstanding the remarkably high value for them as compared with that prevailing in most seasons.

The distinctly high price of pure lard as against the compounds, while it is increasing the consumption of the latter, yet it does not interfere with certain demands for pure lard, and which prove of sufficient volume to take up the packing close. The compounds are being thrown into channels of consumption never had before; they are low in price; hardly varying from the basis made for them several weeks since, and notwithstanding the profit on them is much smaller than usual, as oleo stearine is now up to 15c. per pound, and a good bleaching grade of cotton oil is of full value, or say about 38c. per gallon. Yet the compounds are mostly selling at 7½c. per pound. The vigorous competition over selling the compounds, as they are much more extensively made than ever before, keeps their prices low.

The average weight of the hogs arriving at the Western packing centers keeps decidedly under that of last year at this time, and shows that there is anxiety of the farmers to market the swine in order to take advantage of current prices, as against those likely to prevail when the new crop is had.

LATER.—The indications of an advancing tendency were borne out by developments, as Thursday's market on lard showed an advance of fully 30 points on October and 15 points on the January and May.

In New York there has been a quiet feeling among exporters for lard, on account of its late declining tendency and hopes of making more favorable terms. Prices of pork are lower, and shippers take it slowly. For the refined lard, continent shippers are very conservative, as awaiting settled conditions. The trading in compounds has fallen off some but the consumption of them is larger than ordinarily. The city cutters are easing up a little in prices of bellies on lower cost hogs, but the supplies are light, as yet.

Sales in New York for week to present writing: 325 bbls. mess pork at \$18.25 to \$18.75; 200 bbls. short clear do. at \$20.50 to \$22.50, for choice; 150 bbls. city family do. at \$21.50@22; 250 tcs. Western steam lard, on private terms (quoted at about 11.10c.); 400 tcs. city lard, of which 300 tcs. for export, at 10.65@10.80; (compound lard at 7½c. for car lots); 25,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lb. ave., at 13½c.; 18,000 lb. do, 14 lb. ave., at 13@13½c.; 13,000 lb. do, 6 to 10 lb. ave., at 13½c.; 1,500 loose pickled shoulders at 9c.; 2,500 loose pickled hams at 12c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 1,837 bbls. pork; 8,818,381 lb. lard; 8,953,549 lb. meats. Corresponding week last year: 3,933 bbls. pork; 10,339,788 lb. lard; 13,673,370 lb. meats.

BEEF.—Sellers still have the advantage, with the moderate packing having steady demands, and although of a moderate order accumulations are made slowly; sales of 100 tcs. city extra India mess, tcs., \$27; barreled extra mess, \$11@11½; packet, \$15@15.50; family, \$17@17.50.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—While the local market has perhaps been a little stronger than during the last couple of weeks there is no appreciable difference in the situation, either way.

BRANDED STOCK—has been subject of considerable interest and it is not thought probable that the situation will be characterized by any very early decline.

NATIVE STEERS.—Free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, have moved in very moderate quantity at 14¼c. Despite this several of the packers have refused fractionally higher bids.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS.—60 lbs. and up, are an insignificant factor in point of supply. Recent sales aggregating about 12,000 hides were effected at 12¾c.

COLORADO STEERS.—have moved in substantial volume at 12½c. With earlier offerings at 1c. less. Late hides have been well sold up.

TEXAS STEERS.—are nominally worth 15½c., which is practically the outside figure, though a choice selection of very heavy hides might bring more money.

HEAVY COWS.—are available at 12¾c., and have sold in small quantity at that price.

BRANDED COWS.—have sold to the number of nearly 40,000 at 10¼c., and 10½c.

NATIVE BULLS.—have moved at 11@11½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The early part of the week was characterized by considerable firmness. The market at the present writing is very quiet with the views of dealers not above 8 and 9c. for the two selections.

NO. 1 BUFFS.—free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., offer at 9¼c., though the views of tanners are considerably below this figure. The latter are fairly well supplied and in a position to be reasonably conservative at least just at the present time, although it is difficult to anticipate the effect of more generous supply.

NO. 1 EXTREMES.—25 to 40 lb., are nominally held at 9¼c., though the views of buyers are not above even money.

BRANDED COWS AND STEERS.—have sold in a very small way at 9 to 10½c., according to weight, quality and selection.

HEAVY COWS.—free of brands and grubs, 55 lb. and up, are held at 10c., with holders impervious to lower figures. The latter are in a position to be independent in the face of short supply and the fat stock is well sold ahead.

BULLS.—are in short supply and equally indifferent request; 9¼c. is the asking price.

NO. 1 CALFSKINS.—8 to 15 lbs., are a strong factor, and are very firmly held at 11½ to 11¾c.

DEACONS.—range at from 65 to 85c. for straight lots.

NO. 1 HORSEHIDES.—are firmly held at \$3.25.

NO. 1 KIPS.—15 to 25 lbs., are in fair request at 10¾c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Both the packer and country markets are fairly active with receipts well cleaned up; we quote:

GREEN SALTED PACKER PELTS.—80@87½c.

GREEN SALTED PACKER LAMBS.—70@85c.

GREEN SALTED COUNTRY PELTS.—65@85c.

BOSTON

The situation is marked by more or less apathy, tanners being sufficiently well supplied to reject overtures made on the current basis. New Englands are in small supply and active request at 9¼c., which is promptly paid.

PHILADELPHIA

The market is at least nominally stronger; tanners are evincing rather more interest

than they have, though so far their solicitude has not materialized in any substantial trading. We quote:

CITY STEERS.—11½@12c.

COUNTRY STEERS.—11@11½c.

CITY COWS.—9½@10c.

COUNTRY COWS.—9@9½c.

Both calf and sheep skins are fairly strong and well sustained factors.

NEW YORK

GREEN SALTED HIDES.—There has not been much doing and the depression has naturally resulted in a looser tendency. We quote:

CITY NATIVES.—14@14½c.

CITY BUTT BRANDS.—12½@12¾c.

CITY SIDE BRANDS.—12¼@12¾c.

CITY COWS.—10¼@10½c.

CITY BULLS.—10¼@10½c.

SUMMARY

The Chicago packer market opened in stronger tendency owing to improved trading in certain classes of hides. Branded stock has been the subject with special attention and it is probable that there will be no very early decline. The country market also opened rather stronger though the views of dealers and buyers have been sufficiently far apart to prevent any appreciable trading. The situation at the present writing is a waiting one. The Boston market continues dull and apathetic with no disposition on the

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part of tanners to operate excepting for immediate needs, as they are not much pressed for supplies, business is naturally dull.

The strongest feature of the market is New Englands for which there is a consuming demand.

Philadelphia seems to be in rather a healthier condition and the stimulated inquiry would tend to indicate early and substantial operations.

New York has been very quiet, sales having been of an insignificant character. This condition naturally leads to looser tendencies.

OLEOMARGARINE YELLOW BUTTER

The Supreme Court of Michigan held, in the recent case of The People vs. Phillips, that the phrase "yellow butter," as used in No. 22 of the Michigan acts of 1901, making it an offense to sell or offer for sale oleomargarine colored in imitation of "yellow butter" made from pure milk or cream of the same, means any butter produced from pure milk or cream thereof having a "perceptible shade" of yellow.—Bradstreets.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The market was not disturbed by the reaction in the pure lard prices to a lower basis and the altogether unsettled feeling concerning the near future values of the hog fat. The soapmakers may have been made more conservative in their views over taking tallow, with the feeling that perhaps there would be less demand for the tallow by the compound makers because of the breaking prices for pure lard. But none of the holders of tallow feel that the lard market will materially work against the consumption of the compounds which take tallow in their make. It is realized that the compound lards are selling even now over 4c. per pound lower than pure lard, and that the usual difference in price is hardly more than 2c. per pound. Therefore that the consumption of the compounds must keep active and that the compound makers will require large quantities of edible tallow, and that there is not likely to be any larger offering of general supplies of tallow to the soapmakers. Then again the high cost of oleo stearine which this week has sold at 15c., at Eastern and Western markets with more money for it now asked, and the inability to produce it fast enough for wants of the compound makers, must throw steadily demands to any grade of tallow that can be used for edible purposes. Then again there is the improbability that supplies of fat will materially enlarge in the near future; therefore that the makes of tallow and stearine will not enlarge. Moreover, the foreign markets are steadily getting to that point for tallow that it is harder to get supplies from them of grades that could be used by our compound makers, although there is no probability of their getting high enough to take supplies from our markets.

But all Europe is short of tallow holdings, and the productions of the fat in this country are not likely to make burdensome accumulations for many weeks yet. Therefore, the tone of the tallow markets may be regarded as firm despite any manipulation that may come about in the pure lard market, and which might further develop in order to break the prices of hogs. Indeed, all nice grades of tallow are bringing more money this week than in last week, although the soapmakers are less anxious over the offerings of supplies.

Our city melters want up to 7c. for hogs-head lots; they might sell, in instances, at 6½c.; no bids as yet over 6½c. The city in tierces, stands at 7c. as a trading price. Country made has sold from 6½ to 7¼c., for common to choice, and some nice kettle as high as 7½c., with 140,000 lb. sold altogether.

The London sale on Wednesday showed 3d. @6d. advance, with half sold of the 1,500 casks offered.

There continues a good deal of inquiry over the country for all high grades of tallow, and very limited quantities on that account now find their way unsold to our seaboard markets.

The edible grades of tallow in New York are at about 7½ to 7¾c., but so limited the quantities on offer here that absolute quotations are hardly possible, and perhaps higher prices would be asked.

Of course, the soapmakers locally and elsewhere over the country, are displacing tallow more largely than ever before by using palm oils and cottonseed oils at their relatively less cost as against tallow. But the point is that there is enough tallow needed by these soapmakers in conjunction with the large demands for it by the compound makers to use up the much less than ordinary productions of it.

The Western markets keep well sold up, and they favor sellers, with prime packers' at Chicago at 7¼c. and city renderers' there at 6½c.

OLEO STEARINE.—It is a market concerning which holders can dictate prices on any urgent demand. And the wants of the compound makers not only keep our Eastern markets well cleared of supplies but they prevent any very large accumulations over the West. There are no signs as yet of abated buying interest in the compounds, and the wants of the stearine by the compound makers are likely to continue of an urgent order. The fact that pure lard has recently declined from its extreme basis does not disturb the compound trading because the compounds have latterly been much lower than usual as against the prices for pure lard, and can stand at steady value even though more important breaks should take place in the prices of pure lard. There have been sales of 300,000 pounds of the stearine in New York for October and November deliveries at 15c., and 500,000 lb. in Chicago and at river

points there at 15c., with 15c. further bid and up to 16c. asked.

LARD STEARINE.—Where supplies are held they have cost good value, and on account of the late high prices for lard. Therefore, there is no disposition to meet the reduced bids and which have come about by the more recent decline in lard. About 12½c. quoted.

OLEO OIL.—Consumption is good at Dutch markets, and is of moderate volume at our own markets. The recent small advance in prices is firmly held. Rotterdam sold at 67½ florins. New York prices are: Choice, 11¼@12c. per lb.; No. 2, 9½@10c.; No. 3, 8½c., and qualities inferior down to 7½c.

LATER.—Sales of 1,000 tcs. oleo oil in Rotterdam at 67½@68 florins.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—The consumption is likely to be larger this fall because of the high cost of the other products. At present offerings ahead are pretty well taken up, by foreign markets chiefly. Sales at 6¼c. per lb., but to 7c. is asked for best quality.

GREASE.—Naturally sellers talk stronger because of the firmer cost of tallow. But it is hard to market more than moderate quantities, and the demands are mostly from hame sources, and, particularly from soapmakers. "A" white quoted at 7@7¼c.; "B" white at 6½c.; bone at 5½@6½c.; house at 5½@6½c.; yellow at 5¼@5½c. At Chicago, prices are for "A" white, 7c. asked; "B" white at 6¼c. nominal; house at 5¾c. asked; yellow at 5¼c. asked; brown at 5c.

GREASE STEARINE.—No general outlet for supplies, and the special inquiry is of a limited order. It is impossible to get prices for the product to correspond with the cost of grease. Yellow quoted at 5¾c.; white at 7c. bid; sale 60,000 lb. yellow at 5¾c.

PALM OIL.—Our soapmakers continue buying because of the confident position of the tallow market. The Lagos grades are quoted at 5¼@6c. bid, and red at 5½@5¾c.

(Continued on Page 29.)

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COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Disturbed, Easier Markets Through a Break in Prices of Pure Lard—Diminished Export and Home Demands—More Urgent Offerings of Supplies by the Mills.

The markets for cottonseed oil over the country have had a decided set back from their recent strong tendency, and they are now ranging at about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cent decline from the top prices recently made, while they have a slightly unsettled look. The reaction in the pure lard market to a lower range of prices is responsible mainly for the rather upset condition of the cotton oil position. In the previous week and for a day or two early in this week the fact that the pure lard market had been advancing and the seeming probability that the packers would force even higher prices for pure lard on its scarcity and the reports prevalent in the trade that there was a "short" interest in it which would have to be covered led the oil traders to expect a continuance of interest in buying the oil by our home compound makers. Moreover, the European markets were somewhat anxious to secure edible grades of the oil in the period of spury pure lard prices. But in the later period of this week, as the lard market broke, many buyers canceled their orders. It was almost impossible to get a firm offer from Europe for other than edible grades, and our home compound makers as well became very conservative. There is no question but that all consumers look upon prices for everything as too high, and when any reactions occur to values of any commodity their opinions are strengthened that by holding off they must ultimately get a further advantage as concerns prices. At the same time there is naturally the nervousness among all European and home buyers in the fact that as they are holding short supplies of food products that market conditions will bear watching closer than usual.

It is, of course, impossible to say as to whether this is the beginning of the period for

lower prices, or as to whether the declines are spasmodic only; that the market will be jumped about frequently seems more generally expected. Unquestionably the pure lard market and its variations will have more to do with essentially all associated commodities than any other influence. It is realized that the stocks of pure lard are so small over this country that the packers could rally the price for it and send it sharply upward if there is any demand to cover "short" contracts for it at any time and for any delivery this side of January, and that even the January option could be swung sharply upward before the month is reached. At the same time, the fact that the lard market has been at times sharply declining this week for all deliveries has meant that the packers have been more interested in breaking the prices of the hog products in order to take in some larger supplies of hogs at lower prices and to lay down the new packing at a more comfortable holding line of prices for them. The receipts of hogs have been large enough at times this week to invite just that bearish movement on the part of the packers over the products. It is hard to believe that the packers are permanently on the tack for lower priced hog products. There is seemingly too much of a speculative "short" interest in the months ahead to expect that the packers who control the hog products markets will let it out at easy prices. We are expecting to see reactions against "shorts" of pork, lard and ribs for almost any time, but possibly as the succeeding months draw to a close unless there should be larger hog supplies than at present looked for, in the event of which the packer's interest might continue more over low-priced hogs than high cost products, so far as preventing an advance for the latter.

This year is so full of speculative conditions, both in corn and hog products, that almost any extreme manipulation is possible for them until new crop supplies are had freely and by which every other commodity has to suffer, not only in the diminished extent of business, but in bringing about of uncertainty among both buyers and sellers as concerns prices. It will be well into the new year before any interest can feel secure over a trading basis.

The weather has been remarkably favorable over the West for the curing of the corn crop, and the use and movement forward of the grain will be earlier than had seemed probable a short while since in the then unfavorable weather conditions. This had brought about early this week a sharp decline in the

prices of corn, and with which hog products at length sympathized, especially as the packers then were willing that hog products should go down in price in consideration of the larger supplies of hogs.

The fact that lower lard and corn prices have worked weakness over cotton oil and some other markets means that if there should be a recovery in the prices of the grain and hog products through manipulation that cotton oil would also react.

Nevertheless cotton oil is now comparatively slow, although perhaps a little steadier at the decline that has taken place for it. All of the mills are more anxious to get bids, and generally they offer to sell at less prices than in the previous week, and at our seaboard markets the refined oil is more freely offered at the small decline indicated for the week.

Aside from the consideration of manipulated speculative markets for corn and lard as bearing against the cotton oil position this week, there is no doubt but that the fine cotton crop weather essentially everywhere over the South and the promises for a larger top crop of the staple enhances the feeling over selling the oil by the mills, especially those in Texas. It is believed as well that the mills are holding a good deal of the oil and which they had caried along in expectation of stronger prices for it, while they had been unwilling to sell freely until this week because seed had cost them high value, but they do not now care to carry the oil and take the chances of adverse conditions, particularly as they find the buying conditions less vigorous than in the previous week, while many of the mills want to make room for their steady productions.

The compound makers are more careful at present in figuring over cotton oil. It is true that there is an enormous consumption of the compounds, as the consumers of them find their prices at least 4 cents per pound cheaper than those for pure lard. But the people who buy the compounds to distribute to the consumers do not care to stock up largely with them because of the uncertain general market conditions, therefore the compound makers are not having an especially active demand for their goods. The compound makers consequently are not active buyers of cotton oil. Moreover, there would naturally be a disinclination to buy the oil beyond actual needs until the feeling prevails that near future market conditions are better determined.

The foreigner, as well as the home buyer, feels that at some time before the spring months general market conditions for fats must be more in his favor as the outcome of the corn and cotton crops. It is true, however, most sources of consumption are carrying lighter supplies of fats than in many years before at this time, and that must be some buy-

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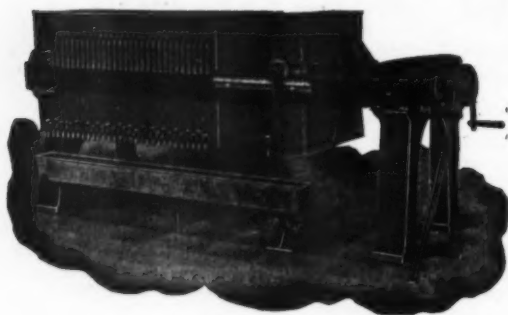
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ing right along of them. But it would appear improbable that consumers this season will stock up as largely with fats at an early period of it, and because of the expectation they have of later markets being more in their favor.

Unquestionably the European markets had been more concerned over buying edible oils a few days since than at present, although there is even now some demand from them. A better business would come about from Europe if it felt secure over market prices. The foreign sources not only need the cotton oil as a substitute for pure lard in the make of compounds, but they realize that the olive crop is materially short of that of last year, and that the cotton oil will be more freely needed than then so far as it comes into use with olive oil. It is too soon to learn anything definite as concerns the foreign peanut crop. England will probably make as much cotton oil as it did last year, as the Egyptian cotton crop promises a yield about equal to last year. The cotton oil prices in England have further declined this week. Hull quoted 21s. 10½d. At this writing at 22s.

Cotton oil should have until at least the new year is well advanced, a freer consumption, not only by the compound makers, but by the soap trade. Indeed it is now being actively consumed by these sources, however unwilling they are, on account of the disturbed market conditions to buy much ahead. The reason for the large consumption by the compound makers is pointed out in connection with lard. But the soapmakers will consume more cotton oil than usual on account of the improbability of cattle fat supplies being at all liberal until some time next year, and the diverted demand from tallow to cotton oil. The current insufficient supplies of cattle fat are shown in the remarkably high cost of oleo stearine, or 15c. per pound for it, and the buoyant temper of the tallow markets over the country and which makes cotton oil cheaper than usual as compared with the cost of tallow. This is illustrated in the cost of city tallow in tierces, which now could not be bought under 7c. in New York, and in Chicago the city renderers' tallow is at least 6½c. per pound, while off-grade cotton oil in New York is at about 36c. per gallon, or less than 5c. per pound.

Up to this writing the sales in New York have been 300 bbls. crude at 35c., 400 bbls. prime yellow on spot at 38c., 800 bbls. same, October delivery, at 37½c., 400 bbls., same, at 37¼c.; 600 bbls., same, at 37c.; 500 bbls., same, in lots, at 36½c.; 500 bbls., same, first half November, at 37c., now at 36¼c.; November delivery, at 37c.; 1,000 bbls. same, at 36½c.; 500 bbls., same, at 36c.; 800 bbls., same, November and December deliveries, at 36½c., now at 36c.; December delivery quoted at 36c.; January to March at 35½c. About 4,500 bbls. edible grades, covering butter and white, have been taken by Europe out of parcels on the way there at equal to 37½c. to 40c., chiefly by Rotterdam. There are bids of 39c. for white, November delivery. Winter yellow, in lots, on spot, at 43c., and white at 42c. to 43c.

At the mills, sale 28 tanks crude, in Texas, at 27½c. to 28½c., with bids scarce over 27½. 5 tanks do., in New Orleans, at 29c.; 15 tanks do., in valley, at 28c. to 28½c., 35 tanks do. at southeast points, at 29c. to

29½c., now offered at 29c.; 10 tanks in Georgia at 29½c. New Orleans offered prime yellow for October delivery at 35½c., and for northern delivery at 35¼c.

LATER.—There has been a further decline, largely because of the accumulation of oil at the mills and the reduced demand. At the Southeast mills it is now hard to get bids over 28c. for crude, in tanks and 15 tanks have been sold in Georgia and Alabama at 28c. In Texas, 27½c. still quoted. In New York, prime yellow for November delivery has sold down to 35c. for fully 4,000 bbls. and 300 bbls. at 34½c. Also sales of 1,000 bbls. winter yellow, November to March at 40c. The October delivery of prime yellow here now offered at 36½c., November delivery at 34½c., and 2,000 bbls., November, December, and January, on private terms, now offered at 35c.

ACTIVITY IN COTTON OIL MILLS

Col. I. F. Peters, of the Memphis Industrial League, says:

"In the cottonseed oil industry alone during the past quarter the aggregate capital that was announced for outlay in the South was over \$1,447,600. This large amount is to be employed in building 30 mills, four of which are to be erected in Tennessee towns, costing a total of more than \$250,000. Alabama leads with a total of three mills, at an aggregate cost of \$300,000; North Carolina gets six mills, at a total cost of \$292,600, and the other mills will be distributed through the other states as follows: Georgia 6, Arkansas 5, Mississippi and Louisiana 3 each, South Carolina and Virginia 3 each.

"These figures give some slight idea of the growth in the cottonseed oil industry in the past three months and when it is taken into consideration that the mills will stand a very material increase both in numbers and capacity for many years to come the enormity of the business can be fairly appreciated."

The Southern Cotton Oil Company's large

brick building for the new plant at Rosedale, Miss., is completed and the machinery is being installed. Oil making will start soon.

Even with heavy receipts of cottonseed at Gonzales, Tex., last week the sales were made at \$16.50 per ton. The supply is likely to be less this week as the receipts of cotton at the gins has been very light for some days. Rains are interfering with the hauling forward of the seed cotton.

COTTONSEED "TRUST" CASE GOES OVER.

The Mississippi cotton oil case, at Aberdeen, Miss., has been postponed after hearing argument. Judge Niles announced that the decision on the demurrer would be delivered between this and April next. The government was represented by District Attorney M. A. Montgomery and Assistant District Attorney W. D. Frazee, and the defendants by W. H. Powell, of Canton; Leroy Percy, of Greenville; Smith & Hurst, of Vicksburg, and Mr. Landrum, of Columbus.

The case is now up to the Federal Court next April.

NEBRASKA'S GOVERNOR ASSAILS BUTTER.

Governor Savage, of Nebraska, has stirred up a hornet's nest in his State by frankly and forcefully attacking the present oleomargarine law, commonly known as the Grout Bill, declaring the law to be unjust in that it permits buttermakers to use the identical coloring matter which oleo makers are not allowed to use, was followed up yesterday by the statement that he was willing to debate the question with any creamery man.

Governor Savage is a man of brains and mettle. He is in a butter State, and should know a few things. Evidently he has gone as far as any self-respecting man could in following the lacteal crowd.

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COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Aspegren & Co.)

Freer offering of crude oil and less demand from Europe have characterized the market during the past week. This has brought about an easier feeling and prices have declined somewhat. We are now in the active producing season, and mills all over the country are busy turning out oil. The production, no doubt, will be heavier than last year, owing to the large number of new mills in operation, and quite a good demand from all quarters will be necessary to take care of the output. So far, however, there has been a good demand both from domestic consumers and from Europe. Compound lard makers are active, but they are not quite so anxious for oil as they were of late, on account of more liberal hog receipts and somewhat lower prices for pure lard. Soap makers are buying cotton oil on account of the prevailing high prices for tallow and greases, but they are inquiring only for prompt deliveries, as they anticipate lower prices for all kinds of soap material later on, and will not engage themselves for future deliveries. Europe has been a free buyer both for prompt and for future deliveries of oil, but is now getting more indifferent and have reduced bids by about 1c. As regards the outlook it will all depend upon how much oil will come on the market during November and December and whether Europe will be prepared to take care of it. We look for a steady to easy market, with active trading.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, October, 36½c. sales; do., November, 35c. sales; do., December, 35c. sales; do., January, 35c. sales; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 40c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 40c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 22c.; prime crude cottonseed oil, in tanks, in the Southeast, 29c.; do., Mississippi Valley, 28c.; do., Texas, 27½c. @28c.; peanut oil is steady at 6c.

TALLOW, ETC.

(Continued from Page 28.)

COCOANUT OIL.—Offerings of Cochin continue small and strong prices prevail. Small sales on spot at 8¼c.; November and December arrivals quoted at 7½@7¾c., and Jan. to March at 6¾@7c.; more generally at 6¾c. for the late shipments. Ceylon quoted at 6¼c. bid, and 6½c. asked while November to January shipments are offered at 6¼c.

PEANUT OIL.—For the moderate quantities of domestic on offer, 6c. is the quoted price for lots of about five barrels.

LARD OIL.—Sellers' views over prices are not settling with the lard market, which at present is tumbling because of the desire of packers to take in large receipts of hogs at lower prices. The oil is scarce and at this writing is at 82c. bid for prime and 85c. asked.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Market has not varied. A very good distributing business is under way. Chicago quotes extra at 63c., and dark No. 1 at 53c. The city pressers quote prime to 56c., 20 cold test at 90@95c., 30 cold test at 80@82c., and 40 cold test at 68c.

CORN OIL.—Foreign markets have still a decided advantage over prices as against those prevailing on buying for local distribution. There is very conservative demand. Large lots quoted at about \$5.50@5.60, and small quantities at \$5.75@5.90.

Railroad—Stock-Pens Action

The Kentucky Court of Appeals held, in the recent case of Bramlette vs. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, that under section 242 of the Kentucky constitution, providing that corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by them, a railroad company, though bound in law to furnish suitable stock-pens, is liable for injuries to adjacent property re-



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sulting from the construction and operation of such pens though it has been guilty of no negligence whatever, and that a judgment for the plaintiff in an action against a railroad company to recover damages for injuries resulting solely from the negligent construction and operation of stock-pens is not a bar to a subsequent action by the plaintiff to recover damages for the permanent depreciation in value of his property resulting from the imprudent construction and operation of such pens.—Bradstreets.

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RETAIL DEPARTMENT

THE MARKET CLASSES AND GRADES OF CATTLE

By Herbert W. Mumford, B. S., Professor of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture
University of Illinois.

Importance of Market Classifications

Variations in quality, condition, weight, and age of cattle reaching the Chicago market make it necessary to establish certain classes and grades in order to report market conditions intelligibly through the public press. While the limits and characteristics of these classes and grades are somewhat variable owing to fluctuations in the supply and demand, they are still distinct enough to permit of classification and definition.

It is evident that the value of a thorough knowledge of the various market grades of cattle is not fully appreciated by a majority of the buyers and breeders of beef cattle.

Those most familiar with the cattle trade agree that there often exists wide differences between the actual selling price of cattle in

Market Classes

Beef Cattle.—This class includes export, shipping, and dressed beef steers.

Texas and Western Range Cattle.—In reality this is a subclass of beef cattle; it includes all grades of Texas cattle and branded cattle from the western ranges. Such grades are very similar to the standard grades of beef cattle.

Butcher Stock.—This class includes the better grades of heifers, cows, and bulls, and common and inferior steers. Butcher stock is made up largely of cows and heifers.

Cutters and Canners.—This class includes thin cows and bulls, and inferior steers and heifers. In fact, anything of a low, inferior grade may be classed as cutters or cannery.

Stockers and Feeders.—This class includes calves, yearlings, two-year-olds, and older cattle. It may include steers, heifers, or bulls.

(To be Continued.)

in that it contains the hulls (corn bran) as well as the gluten part of the corn. Gluten and corn bran are found in gluten feed in about the following proportions: Gluten 55 per cent.; corn bran or hulls, 45 per cent. The corn bran gives it more bulk than gluten meal, thus making it an easier product to feed. It does not contain as much protein, however, as gluten meal. For the average farmer we would recommend the use of gluten feed in preference to gluten meal, unless his other grain feed is of a bulky nature.

Germ Oil Meal

Germ oil meal, like both gluten meal and gluten feed, is a by-product of corn, produced in the manufacture of starch. The germs are extracted from the corn by a mechanical process, after which they are taken to the feed house and dried. They are then ground into a fine meal, which is cooked under high steam temperature. From this cooker the meal is placed under hydraulic pressure for the purpose of extracting the oil. With the present mechanical devices for the extraction of the oil, about 10 per cent is left, which accounts for the fact that germ oil meal contains 10 per cent. of oil. After the cakes are taken from the press they are dried and run through a grinder, making the germ oil meal.

Dried Blood

This is a product from packing houses, prepared as follows: The blood runs from the



PLATE 5. MEDIUM STEERS.

MEDIUM STEERS.

(Courtesy University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.)

the market and the previous estimate by the feeders sending them forward as to the prices they should bring. The small butcher who seldom goes to market to buy, has a poor chance to learn market conditions and requirements, but the regular shipper has an excellent opportunity to do so. Buyers must rely largely upon the market reports for their knowledge of the condition of the cattle trade. Market reports will always be more intelligible to readers who are thoroughly familiar with stockyard vernacular than to those who seldom visit them; hence, the desirability of frequent visits to the market. Inability on the part of the butcher to interpret correctly market quotations places him at a decided disadvantage.

Cattle are handled in the Chicago market according to the following classes, grades of which are subsequently fully described:

GREAT BEEF BUILDING TESTS

Gluten Meal.—The following points in regard to the preparation of the same may be of interest to feeders, thus are inserted in this work. The corn is first soaked; then by mechanical devices the different parts of the corn are separated. First the germ is taken out. Then the bran, which is the hull of the corn, is separated from the gluten and starchy portions. The gluten and starch are then separated by a filter process. The starch, being the heavier of the two, settles to the bottom, while the gluten runs off and is taken to the feed house, where it is kiln dried into gluten meal.

Buffalo Gluten Feed

Buffalo gluten feed, like gluten meal, is a by-product of corn, produced in the manufacture of starch. It differs from gluten meal

cattle when stuck into a receptacle, from which it is promptly pumped into a cooking tank, where it is cooked to a point where the water separates from the clots. It is then dropped into large press cloths and put under hydraulic pressure to press out most of the water. The residue, which is then in the form of a cake about three inches thick and containing about 50 per cent. of moisture, is put into a mechanical dryer, which is heated by steam radiation, from which it comes, containing about 6 per cent. of moisture. It is then ready for the mill where it is ground and put into sacks ready for the market. In the preparation of blood for feeding purposes it must be handled very quickly and not allowed to decompose between the different stages of manufacture. Some samples of blood have a frightful odor, caused by decomposition in the process of manufacture.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Sam Etter is running a meat market on wheels out about Crane, Kan. There are those who appreciate such enterprise.

F. O. Dickerman, the auctioneer, at Quincy, Ill., thinks that he can sell meat better than he can goods, so he will engage in the butcher business with his son-in-law in West Chicago.

Councilman Henry Zoercher, of Norwood, Conn., has prepared an ordinance which aims at prohibiting the building of slaughter houses, candle and soap factories in that "berg," or the carrying on of such businesses within the town's corporate limits.

A GAME WARNING.

The commission merchants of Ohio have been warned not to have rabbits on sale, except between November 10 and December 1, inclusive. The open season for squirrels expired September 1, but that for quail and turkey is open November 10 to December 1. They may be killed between those dates in the "Buckeye" State without a jail in sight.

MORE BUTCHER SUNDAY CLOSING.

The butcher shops of Winona, Minn., will hereafter close on Sundays. Formerly the markets were kept open until 10 a. m. on Sundays. The butchers say that their customers can just as well buy on Saturday nights.

MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

The meat market on South Main St., Bonham, Tex., has been destroyed by fire. Small insurance.

John Holton's meat and provision store at Church st., Ware, Mass., was attacked by Samuel G. Graham, of Whitinsville, on a claim of \$1,000.

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

Thomas McCabe, well known in the butchering business at New Britain, Conn., is dead. He was born in Ireland and landed in California in '49.

Samuel F. Bemis, the prominent butcher and citizen of Sturbridge, Mass., died there a few days ago at the age of 73 years.

Rodger Maynes, the wholesale meat dealer of West Philadelphia, died last week at his home, 727 N. 41st st., in his 65th year.

NEW SHOPS.

B. C. Wiseman opened a new market at 71 East Main street, Salem, O., last week.

J. Herbert and R. Huston have opened their market at Pisgah, O.

Frank Crane has just opened his provision store on the pike at Kirkwood, N. J.

John E. O'Neill and Harvey H. Riegner opened a meat market, corner Fifteenth and Cotton streets, Reading, Pa.

Fred McGowan has taken possession of his new market at Murton, Kan.

A. Hortner has opened his new meat and provision store at 412 South George street, York City, Pa.

T. C. Humphries, of Berkley, Va., now runs a meat market at Columbia, N. C.

James McCarthy, of Girard, and Charles J. Mayrele, of Pleasant Plains, Ill., are putting in a meat market at Ashland.

BUSINESS CHANGES

W. E. Adams, of Sabatis, has purchased the meat market formerly conducted by Fred Harding at Lisbon Falls, Me.

Charles Pennington and F. Lichtie now own the meat market of Joe Rice, at Decatur, Ind. F. K. Duston has concluded to resume the meat business at North Salem, Mass.

Harry Stumpf succeeds George Gundrum in the meat business at Matteawan, N. J.

G. B. Stitzel bought the meat market of Will Turchendorff at Dixon Hill, Ill., and will discontinue his present market at Galena ave.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Atlanta, Ga., has set out practically on its pure food crusade. The organization says that if it can help it "Atlanta will cease to be the dumping ground" for impure foods.

President J. P. Kline, of the Texas Retail Butcher's Association was a New York City some days ago. He has returned home and told the Dallas association what he heard. The Texas association is in a prosperous condition. Mr. Kline's home is at Texarkana. The State association has decided to try for a State garnishment law. The organization is just a year old, and it has 900 members.

The provision dealers of Rockport, Mass., have decided to close at 6 P. M. daily, except Tuesdays and Saturdays. They will close all day Sundays.

The Wholesale and Retail Butchers' Association, of Wilmington, Del., gave a superb ball as part of their royal entertainment of the Chester butchers there last week. Wheelbarrow races and pig chases were other incidents of the day. The officers of the entertaining association are: John H. Joslyn, president; William Kirk, secretary; Howard F. Crawford, treasurer.

The newly organized butchers' union at Ensley, Ala., has elected the following officers: President, J. Krakenbuhl; vice president, J. R. Tice; secretary, C. S. LeCren; treasurer, A. Z. Stram; guard, W. B. Inman; guide, A. M. Tate; sergeant-at-arms, J. W. Barefield; business agent, J. T. Simons; trustees, A. H. Daniel, A. M. Tate, and W. B. Inman.

The important packing concern of Kimball & Colwell, at Providence, R. I., has granted the demands of the Sausage Makers' Union because the other sausage makers in the city refused to comply with the demands of the union unless Kimball & Colwell granted them.

CHEWED RAW BEEF.

Chewing raw beef and finding prisoners "probably guilty" are the latest from New England. A man named Hurley walked up to the meat block of Joseph E. Dupre's meat market in Brockton, Mass., a few days ago and began devouring the raw beef thereon. When the butcher objected, the intruder convinced him with a cleaver that the chewing was O. K. Hurley took a piece and walked out, but never stopping his chewing. The police worked him in to court. There the magistrate performed the feat of finding him "probably guilty," even after he owned up to the raw-beef chewing escapade, and held him for trial. Mr. Dupre says that he doesn't care much for that kind of a customer. A two-legged dog isn't the kind he's looking for.

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS—Garrett Bros., Clarksville; meat market; dissolved.—Blackman Bros., Montreal; meats; out of business.

CONNECTICUT—Tredeau & Carey, Hartford; meats, etc.; T. Chas. Tredeau succeeds.—Thomas McCabe, New Britain; meats, etc.; dead.—Arnulf Endriss, New Haven; meats, etc.; dead.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—W. C. Shaffer, Washington; provisions, etc.; succeeded by Thos. N. Monroe.

GEORGIA—G. B. Johnson, Bainbridge; meats; Johnson Bros. succeed.

ILLINOIS—Luke Edwards, Vandalia; meat market; chattel mortgage.

INDIANA—Henry Schwartz, Fort Wayne; meats; sold out.—J. B. Blackman, Indianapolis; meats; R. E. mortgage \$1,600, and canceled one, \$2,500.—Nelson Drake, Kendallville; meats; chattel mortgage, \$1,800.

KENTUCKY—Michael Winstel, Newport; meats; R. E. mortgage, \$2,000.

MAINE—Geo. H. Hughey, Gorham; fish; sold out.—Kingman & Hutchins, York Beach; provisions, etc.; Hutchins retires.—Paul Bros., Kittery; provisions; Herman R. Paul, individually sold R. E. mort., \$1, etc.—McEachern & Stanley, Northeast Harbor; fish; W. J. McEachern, individually mortgaged, R. E. \$400.

MASSACHUSETTS—Vincent Bros., Cottage City; provisions; if interested inquire at office (14).—Dudley Davenport, New Bedford; provisions, etc.; sold out to J. B. Tasker.—Chas. S. McCarthy, Boston; provisions; chattel mortgage, July 9, 1902, discharged.—E. L. Morey, Brockton; provisions; R. E. mortgage, \$300.—Jos. and Sivel Stanetsky, Everett; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$200.—Ernest H. Grant, Norwood; provisions; R. E. mortgage, \$7,800.—John E. Baker, Worcester; retail meats; notice of foreclosure of chattel mortgage by mortgagee.—L. A. Goss, East Jordan; meats; succeeded by Bennett & Goss.—J. E. Gleason, Lake City; meats; removed to Bruce, Wis.—E. D. Ellis, Petoskey; meats; succeeded by E. W. Felle.

NEW YORK STATE—Geo. H. Bell, Troy; meats; dead.—Newell F. Lee, Santa Clara; meats; R. E. mortgage, \$500.

NORTH CAROLINA—John C. Bond, Edenton; fish, etc.; fishery destroyed by fire.

OHIO—W. H. Hawk, Van Buren; meats, etc.; out of business.

OREGON—A. Nibler, Gervais; meats; burned out.—J. Schwingler, Gervais; meat; burned out.—Brower & Phillips, Union; meats; sold out to Dobbins & Phillips.—J. T. Phalen, Union; meats; sold out to Dobbins & Phillips.

PENNSYLVANIA—E. C. Beezer, Snow Shoe; meats; sold out to J. A. Thompson.

—F. E. Manley, Wattsburg; meats; now Manley & Morusee, grocers.—John Clugston, Catasauqua; meats; execution, \$1,350.



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LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Live stock market report furnished by Bowles Live Stock Commission Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 22, 1902.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle first three days this week, 62,040, as compared with 51,523 the same period a week ago shows an increase of 10,517. A large percentage of the arrivals have been from the neighboring States, and the proportion of northwestern range cattle is showing a sharp decrease. Official receipts Monday, 30,843. An unusually large proportion of common cattle was noted in the arrivals, and strictly prime corn fed steers of choice quality were in small supply. Best cattle sold at \$8.25, and only about a half dozen sales were recorded at \$8 and upwards. The bulk of the medium to good beef cattle sold from \$6@7. Good to choice \$7@7.25, and a few fancy lots up to \$8.25, although something extra choice would probably have sold up to the top price of last week—\$8.65. Common to medium steers sold principally from \$5@6, and inferior light killers as low as \$3.25. The market ruled 10@25c. lower, or 25@50c. lower than a week ago. The demand was good, and all offerings changed hands readily at the reduced prices. Official receipts Tuesday, 10,197, being the usual Tuesday offering of native butchers' stock—common steers and about 4,000 Westerns. Market was dull at Monday's decline. Estimated receipts to-day, 21,000. Following the heavy run of Monday, buyers acted very indifferent, and the market was dull to 10c. lower. Extra prime steers quoted \$7.75@8.25; export and shipping cattle of strong weights, \$5.50@7; good dressed beef cattle, \$5.75@7.50; choice corn fed yearlings, \$6@7.75; common, \$4.50@5.50; stags, \$3.50@5.75; selected heavy feeders, \$4.50@5; medium to good, \$3.85@4.40; common to choice stockers, \$2@4.25; choice fed heifers, \$5@6.25; fair to good, \$3.20@3.75; medium to fancy cows, \$2.85@4.50; canners and cutters, \$1.50@2.75; Export bulls, \$3.75@5; bolognas and butchers, \$2.75@4.50; common to choice veal calves, \$4@7.50; milkers and springers, \$25@55; good to choice grass Western steers, \$4.25@6.50; common, \$3.50@4; fat Western cows and heifers, \$3.50@4.50; medium, \$2.65@3.25. Liberal receipts of plain and medium cattle are expected in the near future.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs first three days this week, 93,167, showing an increase of 45,791 over the first three days of last week. Under the increased receipts the market has taken a sharp decline. Best hogs to-day, \$7.12½, as compared with \$7.50 a week ago. Estimated receipts to-day, 30,000. Market generally 15c. lower. It has been the general impression in the trade for some time past that any increase in receipts over the light runs which have prevailed recently would result in the break the market has now undergone. Advices generally indicate that the supply of marketable hogs at present is not large, and we believe that to-day will be the low time of this week, as we look for a decrease in receipts and a reaction in the market. The tendency of values is toward a lower level, and as the season advances we look for a lower range of prices with increasing receipts. The close of the market to-day was quite strong, and mixed packers sold generally at \$6.70@6.80; rough heavy packers, \$6.50@6.60, with shipping grades generally at \$6.90@7, with the selected kinds up to \$7.12½.

Pigs are coming in liberal numbers and selling from \$6@6.50, according to weight and condition. Selected bacon grades weighing around 170@180 lbs., \$6.70@6.85.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep first three days this week, 95,506, against 117,581 same period last week, showing a decrease of 22,075. Notwithstanding the decrease in receipts and contrary to general expectations, the market has ruled lower, particularly on native lambs, which have shown a decline of 25c. on the best grades and 40c. on the commoner grades. Desirable native sheep have ruled about steady, and fat Westerns 10@15c. higher. Feeding sheep and lambs have been in lighter supply and selling at almost steady prices, although showing some weakness in sympathy with natives. A few sorted native lambs have sold up to \$6 per cwt., but the bulk of the good to choice lambs have sold from \$5@5.50, with very fair native lambs selling at the close of the market at \$4.50, with culls from \$2.50@3.50. Best Westerns \$5.10. Feeders largely \$3.50@3.75; Western yearlings around \$4; choice native ewes, \$3@3.75; medium, \$3.35@3.50; Western feeding ewes, \$1.75@2; feeding wethers, \$2.75@3.10; good yearling feeders around \$3.15; bucks, \$2.50@3. The market closed very weak to-day, with best native lambs going at \$5.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Evans-Sneider-Buel Company.)

Receipts for week ending Saturday, October 18, 1902, were 31,213 cattle, 31,800 hogs, 8,897 sheep.

CATTLE.—Native receipts continue light and quality common. Best cattle here averaged 1,281 pounds and sold at \$7.10. Beef steers ruled 10c. to 20c. higher than close of last week, or 25c. to 40c. higher than extreme low time of week before last. Cow and heifer butcher stuff advanced 25c. to 50c., notwithstanding quality was common. Stockers and feeders were in liberal receipts; demand was weak and quality common; best ones declined 10c. to 20c.; common and medium were slow sale at unevenly lower prices. Bulk of stockers and feeders this week sold at low point of the season. Canning cows ruled about steady at big decline, noted in our last letter. Best milk cows with calves met with a good demand and sold strong; common and medium classes ruled steady. Veal calves showed an improvement of 25c. to 50c. per cwt. Quarantine receipts were 121 cars more than last week. Market ruled strong all week on all grades of steers, and close fully 15c. higher than a week ago; cows closed 15c. to 25c. higher, with biggest advance on common and medium grades; bulls ruled about steady. Under light receipts, calves ruled active and strong, and at the close of the week brought prices which were fully as high as any time during the season. During the week steers sold in full range of \$2.25 to \$4.80; bulk, \$3.10 to \$4.25; cows and heifers, \$1.65 to \$3.50; bulk, \$2.15 to \$2.85; stags and oxen, \$2 to \$3.45; bulls, \$2 to \$2.75; calves, \$4 to \$14.75 per head; bulk, \$9 to \$12.

HOGS.—Receipts for the week were light; quality good, a brisk demand prevailed, and a net gain for the week of 25c. was established on the bulk of the hogs. Butchers and prime heavies brought \$7.25 to \$7.42½; light mixed, \$7.10 to \$7.30; heavy pigs, \$6.75 to \$7; light pigs, \$6 to \$6.75; rough heavies, \$6 to \$7.

SHEEP.—Receipts for the week were light and quality poor. A good demand existed and prices advanced 15c. on sheep and 25c. on lambs. Best sheep brought \$3.50 to \$4; best lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.75; best bucks, \$2.50 to \$3; stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.

Purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Nelson Morris & Co....	7,141	9,560	2,775
Swift & Co.....	6,089	13,953	5,170
St. Louis Dr'd Beef Co..	2,399	2,146	849
Armour & Co.....	2,025	—	—
Mo. D. B. Co.....	206	—	46
Eastern account	—	2,040	—
Butchers	1,160	3,246	2,043

Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1902.

CATTLE.—Under liberal receipts, values rule unevenly lower than last week's close.

HOGS.—The market has broken badly, and rules about 30c. lower than Saturday.

SHEEP.—Prices are about steady.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner.)

The good conditions surrounding the cattle market the previous week were continued last week, the demand vigorous and prices showing a gain of 10 to 15 per cent. Quarantine steers were in strong request at an advance of 15 to 20 per cent. Cows and heifers were in liberal supply but values were 10 to 15c. higher on all grades except canners, which sold steady. Southern cows sold readily on a firm basis. Under reduced supplies and an increased demand the good class of stock cattle appreciated 15 to 25c. in value, with the demand ahead of the supply, but common and medium kinds were in slack request at barely steady values.

Under light receipts and sharp competition for offerings the hog market gained some good points, but with increased receipts later on the advance was wiped out and the week closed with lower prices. Fair to good mediums and heavies predominated the offerings, with lights in small quota. Prices to-day ranged from 6.85 to 7.00, with the bulk selling at 6.80 to 6.85.

Arrivals in the sheep department were fairly liberal last week, but the demand was ahead of the receipts, under which condition lambs' prices gained 15 to 25c. and sheep 10 to 15c. There was a bigger proportion of fat grades included in Western offerings than for some time of late and natives were in increased supply of very good quality. Late in the week best native lambs sold at \$5.40 and Idahos at \$5.25. Idaho yearling wethers brought \$3.90, and Idaho ewes \$3.40.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—Receipts this week were 74,900; last week, 74,500; same week last year, 68,700. Beef cattle market nervous and uneven past week; yesterday's market on these as well as the general market was best of the week; top beef steers 8c.; stockers and feeders, Western cows, good native cows and quarantine cattle have all advanced this week, especially good stockers and feeders. Quality of quarantine steers this week better than usual, bulk \$3.70 to \$4.10; cows, \$2.60 to \$3. Bulk native cows, \$2.80 to \$3.50. Veal calves top \$6.

HOGS.—Receipts this week were 69,600; last week, 68,300; same week last year, 59,400. Receipts of hogs increase steadily and quality continues good. Prices broke sharply on Tuesday and Wednesday, but regained some of the loss; are 30c. lower than week ago and 75c. higher than corresponding time last year. Prices still continue within very narrow

SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO.

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PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS, and

Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankfurts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon.

margin at this market. No shipping demand or call for sorted hogs which makes top within few cents of bulk of sales. Top Thursday, \$6.90, bulk \$6.75 to \$6.85.

SHEEP—Receipts this week were 43,800; last week, 57,300; same week last year, 27,500. Proportion of Western sheep liberal, quality medium. Best mutton grades advanced 20c. during the week. Arizona yearlings sold at \$4.10 Thursday. Medium kinds of mutton about steady; 30c. to 50c. break in lambs first of week. Best lambs now bring \$4.75. Feeding sheep and lambs had better week than usual. Good feeding lambs \$3 to \$3.50. Sheep, \$1.70 to \$3, including stock ewes.

HIDES quiet; green salted 8c., side brands 7½c., green uncured 1c. less. Green horse hides \$1.50 to \$3; sheep pelts, \$40 to \$70.

Packers' purchasers for the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	16,460	18,064	6,452
Fowler	762	3,289	368
Schwarzschild	4,364	6,501	4,711
Swift	9,143	18,240	6,891
Cudahy	5,315	11,884	2,664
Ruddy	686	87	656

NEW FATTENING METHODS

At the Kansas station an experiment was made in feeding cattle where hogs did not follow. Results were surprising. The best was an average gain of 100 pounds for 680 pounds of grain, or 8.2 pounds of gain for each bushel (56 lbs.) of grain eaten. This was made with a carload of steers fed cornmeal and cut alfalfa hay. This gain was made by grinding the corn, cutting the hay, feeding the grain and hay mixed, keeping the steers in well drained yards, feeding them regularly with fresh, palatable feed, giving them comfortable shelter and having clean, ice-free water always within their reach.

This shows a saving in grain of from 25 to 40 per cent. over the usual methods of fattening steers. This experiment was the first in developing methods of fattening steers that would save grain, and it is improbable that the method that will make the greatest saving was discovered at the first trial. It is reasonable to consider that further trials will develop even more economical methods. It is almost certain that a mixture of grains will give better results than corn alone.

"The business of fattening steers has reached a turning point," says Prof. Cottrell, who made the experiment. "With cheap land and cheap corn, the old method of shoveling half a bushel or ear corn, the day to each steer and paying little attention to the roughage sometimes paid. It will not pay now. Good corn land near Manhattan, Kan., costs \$75 per acre, and further east in the corn belt the cost rises to \$100 or even \$150 per acre. Feeders on this high-priced land will have to do what manufacturers have already done—more thoroughly utilize the materials which they handle. With the old methods, a large portion of the corn was not digested by the steer, and this kept him in an unhealthy condition. The old methods gave 4½ to 5½ lbs. of gain from a bushel of corn. The best method used in this experiment gave more than 8 lbs. of gain per bushel of corn.

The feeder should adopt methods that are along the best lines shown in this trial, and then feed well-bred cattle that produces the greatest per cent. of high-priced cuts.—Chicago Daily Livestock World.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
Rialto Building.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Chicago Stock Yard movement of live stock, to-day's figures estimated:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, Oct. 15.....	21,671	1,030	19,902	38,992
Thursday, Oct. 16.....	12,136	937	20,593	20,537
Friday, Oct. 17.....	2,958	278	15,586	13,922
Saturday, Oct. 18.....	1,109	69	11,128	4,419
Monday, Oct. 20.....	30,843	1,021	31,239	34,991
Tuesday, Oct. 21.....	10,197	1,272	31,928	30,515
Wednesday, Oct. 22.....	22,000	1,000	28,000	32,000

Thus far this week.....	63,040	3,293	91,167	97,506
Same time last week.....	51,523	2,261	47,376	117,581
Cor. time 1901.....	51,859	2,782	84,827	62,645
Total last week.....	67,726	3,545	94,683	162,459
Previous week.....	63,392	3,087	104,784	141,778
Cor. week 1901.....	65,317	2,723	128,493	107,275
Cor. week 1900.....	56,807	1,943	157,086	82,198

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, Oct. 15.....	4,638	100	3,273
Thursday, Oct. 16.....	4,550	226	4,101
Friday, Oct. 17.....	3,927	85	2,150
Saturday, Oct. 18.....	719	10	907
Monday, Oct. 20.....	4,871	94	4,471
Tuesday, Oct. 21.....	3,821	154	1,752
Wednesday, Oct. 22.....	5,000	100	2,500

Thus far this week.....	13,692	348	8,723
Same time last week.....	11,532	351	7,449
Cor. time 1901.....	11,007	258	14,391
Total last week.....	20,728	681	14,007
Previous week.....	22,562	895	15,396
Cor. week 1901.....	18,307	275	18,493
Cor. week 1900.....	20,849	456	30,700

RANGE OF CATTLE VALUES.

Extra good beefs, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs.....	7.75@8.50
Good to choice beefs, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.....	6.75@7.75
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.....	6.25@7.40
Plain to common beef steers.....	5.00@6.50
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	3.75@5.00
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.....	3.75@4.80
Fair to medium feeders.....	3.25@3.75
Plain to fair light stockers.....	2.75@3.25
Bulls, good to choice.....	3.25@5.00
Bulls, common to medium.....	2.40@3.25
Good fat cows and heifers.....	3.75@5.50
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.50@3.00
Common to good canning cows.....	1.50@2.40
Veal, calves, common to fancy.....	4.00@7.50
Corn fed Western steers.....	5.25@7.25
Grass Western steers.....	4.00@6.50
Fed Texas steers.....	4.25@7.00
Grass Texas steers.....	3.00@4.50
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.....	2.10@3.50

RANGE OF HOG VALUES.

Extra prime heavy.....	6.60@7.15
Selected medium and heavy butchers.....	6.50@7.10
Good to choice heavy packing.....	6.40@6.75
Fair to good heavy packing.....	6.30@6.50
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	6.40@7.00
Good to choice light mixed.....	6.30@6.90
Assorted light, 160 to 190 lbs.....	6.75@7.00
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs.....	2.75@6.25
Rough, stags and throwouts.....	2.00@5.50

RANGE OF SHEEP VALUES.

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.....	3.40@4.00
Good to choice native wethers.....	3.25@3.75
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.00@3.60
Good to prime Western muttons and yearlings.....	3.25@4.00
Fair to choice fat ewes.....	3.30@3.75
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.....	2.50@3.50
Culls, bucks and tail end lots.....	1.50@2.50
Plain to choice yearling feeders.....	3.25@3.75
Lambs, poor to fair.....	3.50@4.25
Lambs, good to fancy.....	4.25@5.50

PACKERS' HOG PURCHASES LAST WEEK, ENDING SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1902.

Armour & Co.....	28,500
Anglo-American.....	7,000
Boyd & Lunham.....	No report.
Continental Packing Co.....	No report.
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	7,600
G. H. Hammond & Co.....	5,400
Nelson Morris & Co.....	5,800
Swift & Company.....	19,000
S. & S.....	3,300
City butchers.....	9,100
Total.....	85,700

MALORY COMMISSION COMPANY

HOGS—The receipts of hogs on Monday were 31,000 head and over 32,000 on Tuesday and over 30,000 to-day. This, in ordinary years, during the winter packing season, would not even be considered liberal, but with a moderate demand on account of the fresh meat trade, very little shipping demand and very few hogs being used for packing purposes, over 90,000 the first three days of the week almost swamped the trade and prices declined 40c. to 50c. Chicago still leads all the Eastern markets, and a good

many hogs from Michigan, Indiana and Ohio that formerly went to Indianapolis, Buffalo and other Eastern points are coming this way, which helps to swell the receipts at this point. The high prices now current for these hogs is still a tempting bait for the producers, and no doubt whenever we have a little reaction in the trade we may expect just such an increase in the receipts as we have had this week and the packers will be ready and willing to take advantage of it to force the market lower. However, as we have taken occasion to say so often of late, we believe the number of hogs pressing for market is small, and we cannot expect much, if any, permanent increase until more hogs can be matured on the new crop of corn, which no doubt will take some months. We therefore look for continued moderate receipts until the first of January at least, although if the packers can by concerted action force values to a lower basis, they will do so. The situation is as uncertain as ever, and we may look for the same sharp and violent fluctuations that have characterized the market for the past month and a half, although we are free to say that with every rise and fall in the market we believe the trade will be established on a somewhat lower level. In view of the above facts, it is policy for the shippers of hogs to go slow, and not hold the hogs when they have a carload ready for market. The trade to-day (Wednesday) closed strong at the decline, and the hogs were about all sold, and every indication points to some reaction in the market during the next few days should the receipts run more moderate. The quality of the offerings does not show much improvement, as there are a great many thin, coarse packing hogs for which the demand is very light and they sell at a big discount. Good to choice light and medium weight shipping hogs are comparatively scarce and command a good premium over other grades. Should we have the usual advance during the next few days, which now seems not unlikely, we would advise country shippers not to pay too much for their hogs, for by the time the high-priced hogs reach market centres a sharp break occurs, and in some cases hogs have sold for less than first cost in the country.

Good packing hogs are selling from \$6.60@ \$6.75; prime medium and shipping hogs, \$6.90 @7.15; light mixed, \$6.70@6.85; pigs, 5½¢ @ 6½¢, according to weight and quality.

CATTLE—The shippers of cattle continue to receive cold comfort out of the situation, as the receipts continue large and on the common and inferior order. The supply of Western range stock up to the present date exceeds that for the same period last season, both in numbers and quality. However, the general conditions of the cattle is very poor, and the average price very low and the margin of profit correspondingly small. The supply of good to choice cattle shows no material increase, and anything good enough to sell above 7c. are taken readily by the dressed beef buyers and Eastern shippers, while the stock that grades below the 7c. mark, which, by the way, constitutes the great bulk of the cattle arriving, have shown a gradual decline each week, until now they are selling at about the low point of the season. Receipts this week were very liberal, starting with over 30,000 head on Monday and a decline of 25@50c. per hundred compared with one week ago for all except prime corn-fed beefs. The scarcity of choice steers is no less marked than during former weeks, and the comparatively few offered for sale were taken readily at steady to strong prices.

With the approach of the end of the Western cattle season, we may naturally look for a lot of odds and ends, a good many scrubby, thin cattle and a general cleaning up of all the tail-ends. But before the end of this month we confidently look for a falling off in the receipts, although not a material improvement in the market for anything not strictly prime. The large amount of green corn reported all over the country will have a tendency to limit the feeding of sheep and increase the number of cattle fed, and we

Chicago Provision Market Prices

SATURDAY, OCT. 18.

PORK—(Per barrel)—			
Jan	16.00	16.05	16.00
May	15.05	15.17½	15.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
Jan	9.27	9.32	9.27
May	8.55	8.57	8.52
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—			
Jan	8.45	8.47	8.45
May	8.05	8.05	8.08

MONDAY, OCT. 20.

PORK—(Per barrel)—			
Jan	15.82½	15.85	15.75
May	14.95	14.97½	14.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
Jan	9.17½	9.20	9.12½
May	8.45	8.50	8.42½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—			
Jan	8.37½	8.42½	8.35
May	7.92½	7.92½	7.85

TUESDAY, OCT. 21.

PORK—(Per barrel)—			
Jan	15.70	15.75	15.55
May	14.80	14.82½	14.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
Jan	9.02½	9.07½	9.00
May	8.35	8.40	8.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—			
Jan	8.27½	8.30	8.20
May	7.77½	7.82½	7.75

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22.

PORK—(Per barrel)—			
Jan	15.50	15.72½	15.50
May	14.65	14.82½	14.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
Jan	8.95	9.10	8.95
May	8.35	8.45	8.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—			
Jan	8.15	8.27½	8.15
May	7.75	7.82½	7.75

THURSDAY, OCT. 23.

PORK—(Per barrel)—			
Jan	15.70	15.77	15.62
May	14.80	14.87	14.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
Jan	9.10	9.20	9.10
May	8.45	8.55	8.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—			
Jan	8.27	8.30	8.25
May	7.80	7.82	7.80

FRIDAY, OCT. 24.

PORK—(Per barrel)—			
Oct	16.90	16.90	16.80
Jan	15.75	15.72	15.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
Oct	11.00	11.00	11.00
Jan	9.17@9.20	9.20	9.10
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—			
Oct			9.50
Jan	8.30	8.32	8.22

would not be surprised to see some improvement in the market for stockers and feeders, although the supply at present seems to be fully equal to all the requirements of the trade.

The quality of the stockers and feeders marketed is not what it should be and they are selling very low, although the good 900 to 1,100-pound feeders that are well bred are freely taken from \$4.50@55, and hardly enough to supply the demand. Same weight feeders that are coarse are selling all the way from \$3.75@4.50, and a good many left in the hands of the Yard dealers each week that cannot be disposed of. The 700 to 850-pound stockers that are smooth also sell readily from \$3.75@4.50, with the common, thin grades as low as \$2.50@3.

The good Western grass steers are selling all the way from \$4.60@55.25, with the choicest grades from 6c. up. The combined receipts of Texas, Western and native cattle will keep the receipts on a comparatively large scale all through this month, and we cannot expect to see much if any improvement in the cattle market until after the range season is over.

MARKET PRICES.

CHICAGO

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.35
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case	4.75
0 lb., 1 doz. to case	7.50
14 lb., ½ doz. to case	17.50

BEST TABLE SOUPS

Ox Tail, No. 2 cans, 1 or 2 doz.	\$1.85
Ox Tail, No. 6, cans, 1 doz.	5.25
Kidney, No. 2, cans, 1 or 2 doz.	2.15
Mock Turtle, No. 2, cans, 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Mulligatawny, No. 2, cans, 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Chicken, No. 2, cans, 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Beef Soup, No. 2, cans, 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Soup Bouilli, No. 2, cans, 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Soup Bouilli, No. 6, cans, 1 doz.	4.75
Consomme, No. 2, cans, 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Julienne, No. 2, cans, 1 or 2 doz.	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF

Solid		Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box		\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box		3.25
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box		6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box		11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box		22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins		\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box	13.75	15.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins	.90	1.00

BARREL BEEF

Extra plate beef	\$14.50
Plate beef	13.50
Extra mess beef	10.50
Prime mess beef	11.50
Beef hams	Not quoted

DRIED BEEF PACKED

Ham sets	12½
Insides	13½
Outsides	12
Knuckles	12½
Reg. clogs	10½

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams	13½
Skinned hams	12½
Shoulders	10½
Picnics	10
Breakfast bacon	20

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts	@11
Hocks	@7
Dry salt spare ribs	@4
Pork tenderloins	@19
Pork loins	@12½
Spare ribs	@8½
Trimnings	@7½
Boston butts	@11
Cheek meat	@5½
Leaf lard	16½
Skinned shoulders	@10

BUTTERINE

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
No. 1, Natural color	11½@12½
No. 2, Natural color	13½@14½
No. 3, Natural color	15½@17½
No. 4, Natural color	16½@18½
F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.	
No. 1, Natural color	11 @12
No. 2	14 @15
No. 3	14½@16
No. 4	15½@17

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter	4½ @ 5½
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10½ @ 11½
Borax	7½ @ 8
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle	@ 3½
White, clarified	@ 4½
Plantation granulated	@ 4½
Yellow clarified	@ 4½
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton	5.25
Michigan gran., carlots, per ton	2.75
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X	1.25

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.07½@1.10
Barrels	87½ @ 90

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.	@15
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.	@55
Beef bungs, each	@11½
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt	@45
Hog bungs, exports	@ 9
Medium, each	@ 4½
Small, each	@ 1½
Sheep casings, per bundle	@62½

FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit	\$2.27½
Hoof meal, per unit	2.12½
Concent. Tank, 15 to 16% per unit	2.00
Ground Tank, 10 to 11% per unit	2.50 & 10c.
Unground Tank, 10 to 11% per unit	2.00 & 10c.
Unground Tank, 9 and 20% ton	30.00
Unground Tank, 6 and 35% ton	14.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. avg. ton	\$300.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	28.00
Horns, white, per ton	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 38 to 40 lbs. avg. ton	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lbs. avg. ton	50.00
Flat shin Bones, 40 lbs. avg. ton	40.00
Long thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lbs. avg. ton	85.00

LARDS.

Choice prime steam	@10½
Prime steam	@
Neutral	11½@12½
Compound	@ 7½

STEARINES.

Oleo	@15
Lard	@11½
Tallow	@ 7½
Grease, W.	6½ @ 6½
Grease, B.	—
Grease, Y.	5½ @ 5½

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained	78
Lard Oil, extra No. 1	—
Lard Oil, No. 1	48c.
Lard Oil, No. 2	46c.
Oleo Oil, extra	11½
Oleo Oil, No. 2	10½
Neatsfoot Oil, pure	65c.
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1	—

TALLOW.

Packers' prime	7½@7½
No. 2	5½@5½
Edible	@8
City renderers	@6½

GREASES.

Brown	47½ @ 5
Yellow	5 @ 5½
White, A.	7 @ 7½
White, B.	@ 6½
Bone	5½ @ 5½

BUTCHERS' OFFAL

Tallow	4c.
Bone	80c. per 100 lbs.
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	10½@11
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.	60c. each

PROVISION LETTER

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Oct. 22.

The market on S. P. meats is higher, with light offerings by packers and a fair demand. Light and medium S. P. hams sold up to cure and hard to buy. Heavy regular and skinned hams in better demand and prices firm at the advance. S. P. picnics show another advance.

We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 11½; do., 12@14 ave., nominally 11½; do., 14@16 ave., nominally 10½; do., 18@20 ave., nominally 10½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., nominally 8½; do., 6@8 ave., nominally 8½; do., 8@10 ave., nominally 8½; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., nominally 9½@9½; do., 12@14 ave., nominally 9½; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., nominally 10½@10½; do., 18@20 ave., nominally 10½@10½.

A contract has just been closed by the Burt Manufacturing Company, of Akron, O., to furnish four large Cross oil filters of special design to be used on four new battleships now being built for the United States Navy. A large number of these filters are now in use in the Government's arsenals and navy yards, in addition to those installed on the warships. The Burt Company are also pleased to announce in this connection that nine foreign governments have adopted the Cross oil filter.

NEW YORK CITY LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCT. 20.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,110	1,270	26,890	6,205	
Sixtieth St.....	3,083	125	4,850	19,230	104
Fortieth St.....					15,383
West Sh. R. R.....	3,015	43		645	
Lehigh Valley.....	2,502				3,325
Baltimore & Ohio.....	208				
Scattering.....			59	38	

Totals.....	11,468	168	6,185	46,793	25,077
Totals last week.....	10,136	154	5,351	41,079	21,071

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO OCT. 20.

	Live Live Qrs. of cattle, sheep, beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Nomadic.....	1,800
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic.....	1,300
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Umbria.....	1,900
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cymric.....	1,700
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic.....	1,600
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Nomadic.....	300
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Cymric.....	225
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Menominee.....	200
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Minnetonka.....	260
Schwarzschild & Suls., Ss. Nomadic.....	300
Schwarzschild & Suls., Ss. Cymric.....	225
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Menominee.....	200
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Minnetonka.....	270
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. St. Paul.....	1,025
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Nomadic.....	960
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Cymric.....	1,100
Miscellaneous, Ss. Madiana.....	104

Total exports.....	1,860	104	12,385
Total exports last week.....	2,004	1,152	14,105
Boston exports this week.....	2,004	1,100	6,400
Baltimore exports this week.....	650		
Philadelphia exports this week.....	790		350
Portland exports this week.....	498		
Newport News exports this week.....	357		
Montreal exports this week.....	2,533	2,305	
To London.....	3,089	1,985	3,500
To Liverpool.....	5,418	1,100	14,610
To Glasgow.....	292	167	
To Bristol.....	250	153	
To Manchester.....	359		
To Southampton.....			1,025
To Bermuda and West Indies.....			104
Totals to all ports.....	9,408	3,509	19,135
Totals to all ports last week.....	8,404	3,767	23,029

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$6.30@57.00
Medium to fair native steers.....	5.20@6.25
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.15@5.15
Oxen and stage.....	2.50@5.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.00@4.50
Good to choice native steers, one year ago.....	5.25@5.65

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected, 100 lbs.....	@9.00
Live veal calves, good to prime, lb., 100 lbs.....	8.50@8.75
Buttermilks.....	3.50@4.00
Grassers.....	@3.50

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@7.50
Hogs, medium.....	@7.50
Hogs, light to medium.....	7.50@7.55
Pigs.....	7.50@7.80
Roughs.....	@6.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, selected, per 100 lbs.....	@5.75
Lambs, good to choice.....	@5.50
Lambs, common to fair.....	@5.00
Sheep, selected.....	@4.00
Sheep, medium to good.....	@3.50
Sheep, culls.....	@3.50

DRESSED BEEF

CITY DRESSED.	
Choice native, heavy.....	11 1/4@12 1/4
Choice native, light.....	11 @12
Common to fair, native.....	7 @10

WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	11 1/4@12
Choice native, light.....	10 1/4@11
Native, do to fair.....	7 1/2 @9
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 @8
Choice Western, light.....	6 @7
Common to fair, Texan.....	5 @6
Good to choice heifers.....	7 1/2 @7 1/4
Common to fair heifers.....	6 @7
Choice cows.....	7 1/4 @7 1/4
Common to fair cows.....	5 @6 1/4
Good to choice oxen and stage.....	7 @7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stage.....	5 1/4 @6
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 @6

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@13 1/4
Buttermilks, per lb.....	7 @7 1/2

Grassers, per lb.....	6 @6 1/4
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	11 1/4@12
Calves, country dressed, com. to good.....	9 @11
Calves, country dressed, Buttermilk.....	7 @8
Calves, country dressed, Grassers.....	5 @6

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	@10 1/4
Hogs, heavy.....	@9 1/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@9 1/4
Hogs, 169 lbs.....	9 1/4 @9 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	9 1/4 @9 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, choice.....	@9 1/4
Spring lambs, good.....	@9
Spring lambs, common to fair.....	@8 1/4
Spring lambs, culls.....	@7 1/4
Sheep, choice.....	@7
Sheep, medium to good.....	@6 1/4
Sheep, culls.....	@5 1/4

DRESSED POULTRY

ICED.

Turkeys, Spring, dry pkd., fancy, per lb.....	@14
Turkeys, Spring, dry pkd., av. grades, per lb.....	12 1/2 @12 1/4
Turkeys, Spring, scalded, av. grades.....	11 @12 1/4
Turkeys, Spring, common, per lb.....	7 @9
Turkeys, West'n, old, average best.....	15 @16
Turkeys, West'n, old, poor to fair.....	7 @10
Chickens, Phila., roasters, per lb.....	16 @17
Chickens, Phila., broilers, per lb.....	14 @20
Chickens, Phila., mixed sizes.....	14 @15
Chickens, Penn., fancy, per lb.....	15 @15
Chickens, Penn., fair to good.....	11 @13
Chickens, West'n, dry pkd., fancy.....	@12
Chickens, West'n, dry pkd., av. best.....	11 1/4 @12
Fowls, West'n, scalded, av. best.....	11 1/4 @12
Fowls, South'n, average best.....	11 1/4 @12
Fowls, Western, poor to fair.....	10 @11
Fowls, old roasters, per lb.....	8 1/4 @8 1/2
Spring ducks, Eastern & L. I., per lb.....	17 @17
Spring ducks, Jersey & up-river, per lb.....	16 1/4 @16 1/2
Spring ducks, Western, per lb.....	8 @12
Spring geese, Eastern, per lb.....	15 @16
Squabs, prime, large, white, per dos.....	2.50 @2.50
Squabs, mixed, per dos.....	2.12 @2.25
Squabs, dark, per dos.....	@1.75

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, per lb.....	@11 1/4
Fowls, per lb.....	@13
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@8 1/4
Turkeys, per lb.....	@9
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	60 @75
Ducks, Southern & South'n, per pair.....	50 @60
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.12 @1.50
Pigeons, live, per pair.....	@25

GAME.

Partridges, fresh, per pair.....	1.50@2.25
Partridges, frozen, per pair.....	1.25@1.50
Grouse, frozen, per pair.....	2.50@2.75
Woodcock, per pair.....	1.25@1.75
English snipe, per dozen.....	2.00@2.50
Plover—Golden, per dozen.....	2.75@3.00
Gram, per dozen.....	1.50@3.00
Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair.....	2.50@3.50
Red Head, per pair.....	1.50@2.50
Ruddy, per pair.....	1.25@1.80
Mallard, per pair.....	75@1.00
Teal, per pair.....	40 @60
Venison—Fresh, saddles, lb.....	25 @30
Frozen, saddles, lb.....	22 @25
Whole deer, per lb.....	@20

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 @14 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	14 @14 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy.....	14 @14 1/4
California hams, smoked, light.....	10 1/4 @11
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	10 @10 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@17
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@16
Dried beef sets.....	@18
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	17 @18
Smoked shoulders.....	10 1/4 @11
Pickled bellies, light.....	@15
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@14
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	12 @15
Fresh pork loins, city.....	14 @15

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first qual.....	\$250 @260

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c to 75c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	40 to 45c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 15c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c to 4c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 75c a piece
Oxtails.....	7c to 8c a piece
Heart, beef.....	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	30c to 35c a lb.
Tenderloins, beef.....	8c. to 10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	5 1/4
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	8
Shop bones, per cwt.....	60

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@45.50
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@4.25
X sheep, per dozen.....	@3.50
Blind Ribby sheep.....	@3.50
Sheep, ribby.....	@3.00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	@4.50
X lambs, per dozen.....	@3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@1.75
Culls, lambs.....	@.75

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundle.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	40
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	12 @22
Hog, Amer., in tcs. or bbls., per lb., F. O. S.....	43
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., F. O. S.....	43
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	17 1/2
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	17 1/2
Beef, rounds, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	3 1/4 @3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	13 1/4
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	87
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	89
Beef, middles, per lb.....	9 @13
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	3 1/4 @3
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 @3

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	22 1/2	25 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14 1/2	15
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20	21
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	15
Pepper, shot.....	15	15
Allspice.....	6 1/4	10
Coriander.....	3 1/4	5
Mace.....	42	45

SALTPETRE

Crude.....	3 1/4 @3 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @4 1/2
Crystalline.....	4 1/4 @4 1/2
Powdered.....	4 1/4 @4 1/2

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	21
1 extra.....	17
1.....	16
1X moulding.....	18
1X.....	14 1/4
1 1/4.....	14
1 1/2.....	12
1 3/4.....	12
1 1/2.....	12
1 1/4.....	12
2.....	8

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....per lb.	.18
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.18
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/4-14.....each	1.50
No. 2 calfskins.....per lb.	.18
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/4-14 lbs.....piece	1.50
No. 1 grassers.....per lb.	.18
No. 2 grassers.....per lb.	.11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....piece	1.50
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....piece	1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....piece	1.00
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....piece	1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....piece	1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....piece	1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....piece	1.20
Ticky kips.....piece	1.50
Branded heavy kips.....piece	1.10
Branded kips.....piece	.80
Branded skins.....piece	.50



FOR DRYING TANKAGE, BLOOD, BONES
AND ALL FERTILIZERS
The **F. D. CUMMER & SON CO.,**
CLEVELAND, O., The Arcade

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.00	@ \$20.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50	@ 23.50
Nitrate of soda.....	1.85	@ 1.90
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	@ 13.75
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-18 per cent. ammonia.....	2.35	@ 2.45
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f. N. Y.....	2.45	@ 2.55
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	20.00	@ 20.50
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	17.00	@ 17.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	15.00	@ 15.50
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.00	@ 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....	7.00	@ 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent. ammonia and 15 per cent. bone phosphate.....	26.00	@ 27.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	@ 15.00
Asotone, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.40	@ 2.42 1/2
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.02 1/2	@ 3.05
Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.10	@ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.90	@ 3.00
S. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@ 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	@ 4.00
The same dried.....	4.35	@ 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,340 lbs.....	\$9.95	@ \$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	@ 10.05
Kieserit, future shipments, ex-store.....	7.00	@ 7.25
Muriate potash, 50 per cent., ex-store.....	1.85	@ 1.95
Muriate potash, 50 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	@ 1.90
Double manure salt (48@49 per cent., less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.09	@ 1.13
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	2.08	@ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.....	.30	@ .40

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES

74 p. c. Caustic Soda at 2 cents for 60 p. c.	
76 p. c. Caustic Soda at 2.10 for 60 p. c.	
60 p. c. Caustic Soda at 2.15 per 100 lbs.	
98 p. c. Powdered Caustic Soda at 3 1/4 cents lb.	
58 p. c. Pure Alkali at 1 cent for 48 p. c.	
48 p. c. Caustic Soda Ash at 1.90 per 100 lbs.	
48 p. c. Carbonate Soda Ash at 1 1/4 cents lb.	
Borax at 8 cents lb.	
Talc at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents lb.	
Palm Oil in casks at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4. Bbls. 6 cts.	
Green Olive Oil at 55 to 57 cts. gallon.	
Yellow Olive Oil at 56 to 58 cts. gallon.	
Olive Oil Foots at 5 1/4 to 6 cts. lb.	
Cochin Coconut Oil at 8 1/4 to 8 1/2 cts. lb.	
Ceylon Coconut Oil at 6 1/4 to 7 cts. lb.	
Cottonseed Oil, 38 to 42 cts. gallon.	
Rosin: M., \$3.75; N., \$4.15; W. G., \$4.35; W. W., \$4.50 per 280 lbs.	

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	14c.
Oil cake.....	7/	7/6	12c.
Bacon.....	10/	15/	14c.
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	14c.
Cheese.....	17/7	25/	2 M
Butter.....	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	14c.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	14c.
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/	14c.
Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamer berth terms, Oct., 1/4 1/2. Cork for orders, 2/.			

The ammoniate market the past week has been very quiet, but at the close the tone is stronger than in our last report. We quote: Ground tankage, 10 1/2 @ 15 per cent., \$24.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; 10 @ 10 per cent., \$23 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$2.10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.15 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.30 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 @ 20 per cent., \$2.50 @ 10 and \$2.55 @ 10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore.

Foreign sulphate of ammonia October-November shipment, \$2.97 1/2 to \$3.02 1/2 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

Nitrate of soda, spot ex-vessel now due, \$1.90; futures October to April, \$1.87 1/2; May and June, \$1.85; July to December, \$1.82 1/2, and higher prices are looked for in the near future.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

The oleo business in Europe during the week under review has been quiet and fairly steady, prices unchanged from what they were last week, butter higher, both here and abroad, and the neutral market fairly strong, in sympathy with the provision markets. The demand for butter oil is light at the stiff prices which are being asked at present.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western Steam, 11.30.
City Steam, 10.65 @ 10.90.
Compound, 7.62 1/2.
Refined, Continent, 11.50.
Refined, South America, tcs., 12.00.
Refined, South America, kegs, 13.25.

HOG MARKETS, OCT. 24.

CHICAGO—Receipts, 18,000; 5 @ 10c. lower; \$6.35 @ \$7.22 1/2.
OMAHA—Receipts, 4,000; slow; \$6.00 @ \$6.80.
KANSAS CITY—Receipts, 10,000; steady; \$6.05 @ \$6.80.
INDIANAPOLIS—Receipts, 4,000; steady; \$6.50 @ 7.25.
ST. LOUIS—Receipts, 6,500; 5c. lower; \$6.00 @ \$7.00.
EAST BUFFALO—Receipts, 35 cars; fairly active; \$6.90 @ \$7.30.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, October 24.—Beef—Extra mess, 115s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 95s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 57s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 63s. 6d.; short rib, 68s.; long clear middles, light 62s. 6d.; long middles, heavy 61s. 6d.; short clear, 57s.; clear bellies, 66s. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., 51s. 6d.; Lard—Prime Western in tierces, 55s. 6d.; American refined, in pails, 57s. 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 55s.; American finest colored, 55s. Tallow—Prime city, 29s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 38s. Rosin—Common, 4s. 3d. Linseed oil, 27s. 6d.

HARRINGTON BALL AND RECEPTION

The fourth annual ball and reception of the J. J. Harrington Employees' Society will take place at the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, on Friday evening, November 28. Fuller particulars will be given as the date approaches. This has always been an enjoyable affair.

BIG BENCHMEN'S RECEPTION

The Benchmen's Association annual reception will take place at the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third street and Lexington avenue, on November 23 at 8 p. m. This will be held for the benefit of the sick bed fund. It is a worthy charity, given by a worthy crowd, and should be well patronized. There should be a bumper reception.

A PRIVATE TELEPHONE SYSTEM

WHAT THE USER HAS TO SAY

Decatur, Ill., U. S. A., July 10, 1902.

Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 8th inst., asking us for our opinion in regard to your switchboard, which you installed for us some time ago, received.

We are more than pleased with the system and the results obtained for same. The board we have is a 200-line capacity and has 40 telephones installed, a part of same coming in on a lead cable over a distance of about 1 1/2 miles. Most of the telephones are installed in different parts of the factory, quite a number being in adjoining buildings.

When first approached on the subject of installing a private system, we thought that it would be quite beneficial, but we now find that it would be impossible to get along without it. We are particularly well pleased with the method of calling the operator, and also the ease with which the switchboard is operated. We can highly recommend same to any one in need of a telephone system, and it is almost impossible to say too much in its favor.

Yours very truly,

H. MUELLER MFG. CO.,
O. B. Mueller.

KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD & SUPPLY CO.

ADDRESS DEPT. P. B. S. FOR PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

1903 Resolutions

You always resolve that you will never put up with another Winter like last Winter. Why not carry that resolution into effect for the coming year, and provide yourself with

The "A B C" System of Heating.

Get Ready to Start the New Year With An Entire New Equipment In Your Heating Service. Send for Catalogue of "A B C" Heating Apparatus.

AMERICAN BLOWER CO., Detroit, Mich.

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